Journal of Joseph R. Slevin
of expedition to the Galapagos
Islands, 1905-1906.

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Journal of Mr. Joseph R. Slevin herpetologist to the Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences to the Galapagos Islands, 1905-1906.

July 3rd 1905.

Arrived at Ensenada. Went ashore as soon as possible and worked around the foothills to the north of the town. The country presented a very dry and barren appearance. Very few trees and cactus being few & far between. No snakes were seen to-day. Two species of whiptails were seen & collected. And a few Sceloporus ? and Utas were collected, the former being the rarest reptile seen. Even along the roads and rocks on the hillsides. No reptiles were seen on the ocean side of the first range and were rare on the higher land. The most were seen in the valleys among the sage brush. I found the small whiptails to be the most common reptile. Being on shore for only three hours I was unable to get a great distance inland. The species observed were

Uta ?
Sceloporas
two species of whiptails.
Williams found a gopher snake south of the town.

July 4th 1905

Worked around the country to the south of Ensenada. The first specimen taken was the large racer (NO. 91). I found the specimen stretched at full length in the sage brush & at my approach moved very slowly away not in the least alarmed. This was the only specimen of this snake seen. Snakes seem to be rather scarce. I only saw two tracks during the day.

both across an old wagon road running up a valley. Trails of the small whiptails were frequently seen across the roads and some running along for fifty or sixty yards. They left no impression of the feet and the trails resembled those of a small snake but a little more on a straight line. They were all very shy and kept well in the brush when alarmed and running with great speed while in the open. To day I found the large Scaly lizard (Sceloporus magister). This species was fairly common in the thorn bushes and Cactus along the roads. They also kept well under cover rarely going into the open. I thought this species to be the speediest seen even more so than the whiptails. I found the small Sceloporus to be rare seeing only a few during the day. No snakes but the racer were seen to day. I was told by a druggist in town that rattle snakes were common all around but ~~others~~ people I asked doubted it but said 10 or 12 miles South were abundant. King brought in some toads taken in a dried up river bed.

July 5th 1905

Worked ashore about half a day but saw no new species. I still found the small whiptails to be the most common reptile. Saw two snake tracks across a road leading into the mountains. I collected some young toads today in a dried up river bed. They were hopping about on the hot stones and were quite lively getting to cover under the brush and scrub trees in the river bed. Further up this bed I found a small stream of water that seemed a favorable place for tree toads but none were seen

July 6th 1905
Started for San Martin but the wind is very light and not much progress is being made

July 7th 1905
Becalmed off Ensenada. Went out in the boat with Mr. Beck shooting birds. While gone the Doctor sighted a turtle swimming around the ship. The boat was lowered but the turtle being on the alert went down before the boat got near him. This was the first turtle seen Mr Beck says we are rather far north for them yet.

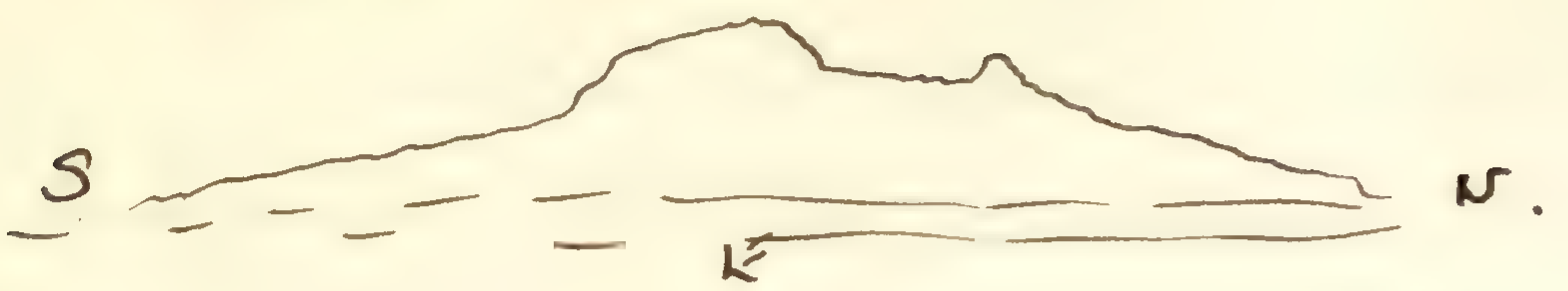
July 8th 1905
Still making for San Martin. Nothing of note during the day.

July 9th 1905 No change still heading for San Martin.

July 10th 1905 No change still heading for San Martin no turtles seen since the one sighted on the 7th.

July 11th 1905
Arrived off San Martin at 2.00 P.M. and went ashore immediatly. The island appeared to be about a mile long sloping up gradually and forming two

craters at the top



The whole surface is covered with blocks and boulders of lava and these covered with scrub bushes Cactus ect. We landed on the east side of the islands. I worked toward the South end find nothing till I reached a beach on the extreme end. Here I saw a uta but lost it in the brush which was quite thick to within 50 yards of the water. This was the only place I saw any lizards. From here I worked inland a little and under a shelf of lava about two hundred yards from the beach. I found a gopher snake stretched at full length laying in the sun. I collected this specimen which was the only one I saw. I supposed the lizards to be more numerous around the beach on account of the flies and small insects around the brush. There is also a plant that spreads along the surface that holds a great amount of moisture and this plant was not seen in the interior. There are also rats on the island altough I saw none which might also furnish food for the gopher snake. The snake collected seemed to have a very loose skin the flesh only filling about half of it. I spent all the time on the south eastern portion of the island only being ashore for three hours and the country so hard to travel.

Specimen No. 141 a Uta was the most brilliantly Colored so I took a discription of his coloring.

Gular region dark indigo. Back nearly black with light blue spots. Belly and underneath hind legs whitish. Indigo blotches back of front legs. Yellow markings extending along side of head to back of front legs on either side.

Mr. Black got an aligator lizard on the north end of the island I saw none of this species.

July 12th 1905. Making for the island of San Geronimo. Sea Calm and light winds no more turtles sighted.

July 13th 1905. Arrived off San Geronimo at day break and went ashore immediatley after breakfast. The island is very small about half a mile long by a greater in width composed of Sand Stone and Some pure sand banks. It had two small peaks one at each end covered with loose rocks. Landed on the South east end of the island and worked pretty well over the whole of it being ashore about four hours. Two Species of reptiles were Collected. a Uta & footless lizard. The Utas were common all over the island. Under the loose rocks and in the bushes along the flat portions. Secured 37 Specimens. The footless lizards were found in the sand under a small shrub. Two Specimens were taken both on the northern portion of the island. King got one of these. I took these to be the Silvery footless lizard. I had the misfortune here to be knocked over by a falling boulder and lost my gun broken but still the fortune to have it done on the way back to the ship. The mate repaired it this after noon and I expect it will last for some time now. We are now making for San Benito & expect to reach there by morning. I noticed also on this island the same plant as on San Martin which might furnish water for the reptiles and there were also numberless kinds of flies to feed on.

San Geronimo Bears S 64 E from Baja Point & 5 miles off the Coast of Lower California

July 14, 1905

Arrived off San Benito. Went ashore on the west island. There are three islands East West and middle. The ~~east~~ west ~~isl~~ island is the largest and rocky over the entire surface. Most of the island is mountainous all but a small level place on the east side. It is covered with brush & cactus no trees or high bushes of any sort. I found the Utas to be abundant on the island in the brushy portions and on the rocks everywhere. The island is very dry and no signs of water anywhere. I found the Utas here to be a little more tame than at other places but they took the opportunity to run down holes made by Auklets and Petrels on ones approach. I stayed on the island from about 2 to 6 P.M. and collected one hundred specimens.

July 15th 1905.

Went ashore on the middle island at 7.30 this morning. Only stayed here an hour. The Utas were less abundant here as far as I could see. But it was a little early in the morning and rather cool so most of the Utas were under stones turned over. This island is low and small with about the same vegetation as the West island small bushes etc. Covered the entire island and went over to the boat on the opposite end from which we landed & pulled over to the East island. This resembles the West Island same vegetation and dry and brushy. Utas were fairly common here also. I collected about fifteen Specimens. and left the island at 12.30 P.M. Cerros Island is in sight from our anchorage and is quite mountainous and appears to have trees on the north end some of the peaks are above the clouds at this end which appears to be the highest. Expect to be here another day or so.

July 16th 1905

Still at San Benito. Have all my specimens in pickle & went ashore in the afternoon to help Mr. Beck dig petrels.

July 17th 1905

Went ashore in the morning to help dig petrels & in the afternoon we hoisted anchor and sailed for Cerros where we arrived about 5.30. The country from our anchorage which is South End bay appears to be bold barren & mountainous. Expect to get ashore in the morning

July 18th 1905

Went ashore after breakfast. The surrounding country is all mountains covered with low brush and a few scrub trees. The ground is all covered with small broken rocks except in the small canyons which are very numerous and here sand is found. I found reptiles to be somewhat scarce but the country is so hard to cover that it was impossible to get over much of it in one day. All the reptiles taken were found in the small canyons except specimen 306 which was taken under a scrub tree on a hillside. The country was extremely dry on top of the hills and I only found one canyon with a stream of water which was somewhat brackish. This stream ran into Southend bay and must be a different place than that where the treetoads were taken as the directory of the Coast and adjacent islands mentions the only fresh water was 4 3/4 miles north of Morrow Redondo Point. The only species of reptiles seen were the Whiptails, Leopard Lizard, Utas, Sceloporus? and the [illegible] ~~footless lizard~~ which Mr. Beck found in the sand at the bottom of a small canyon. We returned to the ship about 5 O'clock and will sail for Natividad in the morning

July 19, 1905

Arrived off Natividad about 10 o'clock and went ashore immediatley. Found the island somewhat resembled San Benito but not quite so steep and rocky. The surface was covered with a small plant that spread over the island like a carpet. No brush was found here to amount to anything and only a few large cactus plants. Reptiles were fairly common but were difficult to shoot as they would run into the holes dug by the birds for nesting. The island was covered with these holes and the lizards would sit near the mouth and run down before you were able to get in range. They were extremely shy. The only reptiles seen were the whiptails and Utas. In a small cactus patch on a hill in the center of the island the whiptails were most common. The Utas were spread over the island from the top to the rocks near the beach. We left the island at 4 o'clock and sailed for San Benedicto. Mr. Beck says there is a place on the mainland opposite us where sea turtles are abundant but can't spare the time to stop.

July 20, 1905
At sea making for San Benedicto

July 21, 1905 At sea making for San Benedicto fine clear weather. No turtles seen sea a little choppy.

July 22, 1905 Sea calm & weather clear Mr. Beck had the boat out after birds and returning to the ship at noon saw a turtle swimming slowly around took the hook and went after him. He proved to be a small loggerhead. This is the first turtle taken. Had a picture taken. There was lots of solid meat on the flippers and plastron. Plenty of dark ~~red~~ red blood which had a fishy smell. When caught there were two suckers (fish) and three or four small crabs attached to him under the flippers. The plastron is real soft and may take some time to dry. The measurements are

Specimen No 401 Loggerhead turtle.

Length of right fore arm	16 inches	
Axilla to elbow	4 "	
Length of hind flipper	11 "	
tail	2 "	
neck	8 "	. Sex ♂
Temperature of air	79°	examined organs.
" " tortoise	82°	

Ships Position by observation Lat 22°24' N Long 112° 14' W.
At present the turtle is only partly skinned will probably have him finished to morrow. I find the specimens in alcohol take a long time to harden especially the whiptails and Utas.

July 23rd 1905
At Sea making for San Benedicto fine clear weather but sea a little too choppy to sight any turtles.

July 24/1905 Bad weather set in on the night of the 23rd and continued all to-day. All hands seemed to get a touch of sea sickness again so had no chance to work on the turtle as much as I wanted too the skin began to come off and the meat rotting soft had to clean the bones and make a skeleton.

July 25/1905. Have the turtle bones clean & poisoned and as the weather is Calm and Clear to day have them out to dry. Saw one turtle to day but he went down as soon as we Sighted the vessel. Went out with Mr. Beck in the boat during the forenoon but saw no turtles.

July 26/1905

Arrived at San Benedicto about noon and went ashore after lunch. The island consisted of nothing but ashes volcanic dust and lava. Their was some tall grass and a few small weeds grew. The island was infested with land crabs which might account for the absence of reptiles for none were seen by any of the party ashore. I made a good search near the landing point for geckos under the lava blocks but failed to find any traces of them. We left the island at dusk the mate having mistaken the place he was to take us off. Soccoro is in sight from San Benedicto and looks like a single cone of a volcano coming up out of the ocean. We made a course for Soccoro this evening and will probably reach it by morning.

July 27/1905

Arrived off Socorro early in the morning. The mate Beck King & myself went ashore to look for turtles. Their is a small cove on the north side of the island that we made for. Getting well into the shore with ~~5t6~~ 5 or six fathoms of water we saw turtles swimming about everywhere (Green & Loggerhead)? most of them heading out to sea (10. a.m.)

They were all awake and extremely shy the water being a little too choppy for them to sleep on the surface. Beck managed to get hold of one with the boat hook but it was not sharp enough to penetrate the flesh so the turtle escaped. Getting in closer we saw three on the beach laying just at the tide line facing inshore. We landed the boat at one end of the beach which was about 150 yards long and sneaked up ~~upon~~ them and turned all three over and hauled them up on the beach. They were all females. Two green & a loggerhead?. King and I dug around for fresh eggs in the nests with which the beach was covered. We found one that had a fairly hard shell and I tried to blow it when I returned. It had a young turtle in it so preserved both in alcohol. We also found sev'al young dead on the beach. They evidently never reached the water as they were in the bottom of the sand pits. The nests were round about six feet across and three feet deep. The beach was strewn with broken shells already hatched. We ~~saw~~ took the boat around to another cove and failed to see anything there so Beck & Gifford landed and we pulled back to the original cove where we had the ~~turtles on~~ the beach. We tried again to hook some in the water but failed to do so. By this time Beck & Gifford returned so we pulled back to the ship. Saw two turtles in the water mating the male holding on by the

Spurs on the flipper to the marginal plates of the female.
Both died together on our approach.

July 28 1905

Feet ~~[illegible]~~ burned & blistered from yesterdays hunt for turtles. By putting on a plentiful application of Cheese Cloth vasaline and cocoa butter I got on my Shoes & went ashore with the boat early in the morning. This time for Lizards. We landed on the ~~north~~ South shore of the island by an old grave on the beach. I worked around the brush back of the beach and found the Uta's quite common. They were often found in the limbs of trees and showed great ease & swiftness in jumping from limb to limb and rock to rock. They were quite tame and did not harmonize in color with their surroundings the bright blue bodies showing up very distinctly on the black lava. Lost some time now by getting a Cartridge stuck in the gun. I met Hunter who was after sheep for food so helped him carry some meat down to the beach. Worked inland a little now around to another Cove where the boat was to pick us up. My feet too sore to get around as I would like to. Found the lizards common through the brush. Between King & myself we secured about 90 Specimens. The surrounding country is lava field and brush about head high with a plentiful sprinkling of Cactus. Very rough & rugged. We sailed for Clipperton this evening. So I will have a chance to get the turtles skinned & my feet ready for work when we arrive there.

July 29th 1905

At sea bound for Clipperton Island.

July 30 1905

At sea bound for Clipperton Island. Weather squally with rain. Too wet to dry anything on deck at present. Expect to commence skinning turtles to morrow if the weather permits.

July 31st 1905

Weather squally and rough so no chance to work on deck. Struck by a heavy squall this morning and carried away the martingale stay. The weather is improving though and I think I can be able to work tomorrow.

August 1st 1905

Weather clear & smooth sea. Started this morning to skin a green turtle. Specimen No. 501. Socorro Island July 27 1905. The Carapace is not in very good condition being broken on the edges in several places. The turtle was a female and had about 250 eggs in different stages in her ovaries. I preserved some which showed only the yellow yoke and some which had a shell in alcohol. Those in the shell were all covered with a thick membrane. Also blowed some of those with the shell & will see if they will turn out all right. The following measurements were taken

Length of right forearm	17½ inches
Axilla to elbow	7 inches
Length of hind flipper	14½ inches
Tail	3 inches
Neck	10 inches
temperature of tortoise	82° air 83°
~~Sex~~	♀

August 2nd 1905

At sea bound for Clipperton Island. Weather wet and squally and no chance to dry the turtles skinned. I was forced to make skeletons out of all but one. Their shells being broken & blistered. It is impossible to get good specimens unless they can be skinned at once. Am not sure whether I will be able to keep them yet or not the weather is so damp & so much rain I can't leave them on deck to dry & the hold is musty. Everything gets rusty or moulds. I ~~made~~ made a skeleton today from one of the green turtles. The following measurements were taken.

Specimen 502 Green turtle (Skeleton)
Socorro Island July 27 1905

Length of right forearm	17 in
Axilla to elbow	5 in
Length of hind flipper	12 in
Tail	4 in
Neck	9 in
Temperature of turtle	82°
" Air	83°
Sex	♀

August 3rd 1905 At sea bound for Clipperton

Made a Skeleton of the remaining turtle I am not sure whether it is a green or loggerhead turtle having 4 costal plates on the right Side and 5 on the left. Saved some of the eggs that the shells had not yet formed over in alcohol. Blew a lot for dry shells the first ones seemed to turn out all right. Estimated about 150 eggs. Most of the eggs had no shells on them as yet. Those with Shells were surrounded by a thick membrane with a lot of red streaks like blood vessels running through them. The following measurements were taken

Specimen 503 Loggerhead turtle? (Skeleton)
Socorro Island July 27 1905

Length of left fore arm	18½ in	Right arm damaged
Axilla to elbow	7 in	
Length of hind flipper	13 in	
Tail	2¾ in	
Neck	10 in	
temperature of turtle	82°	Air 84°
Sex	♀	

August 4th 1905

At Sea bound for Clipperton Island. Have all the turtles drying. The green turtle skin is not up to date the skin on the head being a little loose in places. They take a long time to dry the air being so moist but as luck would have it the days have been dry since the 2nd. The hold is damp though and they get mould on them in a days time. I expect the skeletons will be all right.

August 5th 1905

Weather squally and sea rough in sight of Clipperton Island during the night but drifted off by daybreak.

August 6th 1905

No change.

August 7th 1905

Wind increased and sea very rough. drifted away from the island keeping ships head to sea and waiting for better weather.

August 8th 1905

Becalmed trying to make Clipperton becoming squally during the night

August 9th 1905

Weather cleared off a little and about 5 o'clock passed close by Clipperton Island too late to make a landing Sailed up to midnight and tacked ships back for the island

August 10th 1905

Had breakfast early and prepared to go ashore coming off the landing place about 8 o'clock. I got ashore in the first boat and made for Clipperton rock on the South Eastern part of the Island. The island is composed of broken coral which is quite deep and gives way under ones feet. I saw several lizards on the way over to the rock but it does not pay to hunt much in the open coral as they get under too quick. They are not common in the open as on Clipperton rock. The rock is situated on the end of a peninsular about 300 yards long and is high enough so the water will never

Mr. Beck has a good picture of Clipperton Rock.

separate it from the main island. The rock according to the chart is about 62 ft high. It is all cut up into passage ways and caverns and is full of sea birds nesting ~~[illegible]~~ while the land crabs infest every corner of it. Here I found the lizards to be common they would run ~~of~~ up and down the perpendicular side of the rock like flies on a wall. I saw them in most every position except directly overhead. They were ~~if~~ indifferent to sun or shade and were scattered promiscuously over the rock from the bottom to the very top. I spent all the time around this rock and collected 65 specimens during my stay on the island 8.30 AM to 2 P.M.

Color description of Specimen 533

Back very dark brown fairly distinct grayish stripe running from tip of snout to base of tail. Gular region a little darker than belly which is dull slate. Faint coloring. Underneath hind legs and in front of anal opening dirty yellow

August 11th 1905 — At Sea bound for Galapagos Is

Calm & clear had the turtles out drying and they are getting along fairly well except the skink which has some small plates on the head loose.

August 12 1905

At Sea bound for the Galapagos. At noon today Lat 9°13' N Long 108° 31' W passed two turtles mating the male was the only one that could be seen plainly having is front flippers and head well out of water. Launched the boat and went after them but they went under before we got near them.

August 13th 1905

Sea calm & weather hot. At noon Lat 8°55' N 107° 57' W passed another turtle swimming around as today is Sunday no boat was launched There is not much of chance of getting them anyway when they are awake.

August 14th 1905

Sea & weather perfectly calm. After breakfast saw a turtle sleeping on the water. Launched the boat and went after him. He proved to be a small male loggerhead. Saw altogether about 7 turtles during the day at different times. We went after five and got three all loggerheads two males & a female. They all had succors attached to them. They were all sleeping on the water ~~as~~ you can see ~~to~~ only the back of the carapace the head being under water with the neck stretched out at full length. None of them woke when the boat approached and we only lost one that we hooked. Got one skinned and part of another if the weather holds good the skins will probably turn out O.K.

August 15th 1905

Finished skinning another male loggerhead and partly finished the female. The female had all the eggs still the yellow yolks none as yet having the shell formed. She died on the afternoon of the 15th. It seems impossible to keep them out of the water so long. They are all heated through from the sun and breathe very heavy all the time. The weather is getting worse now & we will probably have rain during the night.

August 16th 1905

Sea rough and rainy weather. Finished skinning the turtle but no good weather for drying. The first we skinned at present appears to be in good condition. If we dont get dry weather soon I am afraid the other two will not turn out well. This evening it looks better although the sea is still rough.

The following measurements were taken of Specimens 569 - 570 - 571

No 569 Loggerhead turtle

Length of right forearm	14 in
axilla to elbow	10 in
Length of mid flipper	11 in
Tail 3 in Entire organ	10 in
neck	7½ in
temperature	84°
Sex	♂

No 569
Two small suckers attached to plastron

84°

No 570 Loggerhead turtle.

Length of right forearm	15½ in
Axilla to elbow	10½ in
Length of hind flipper	11 in
tail 2 in entire organ	10½ in
neck	8 in
temperature	94° Air 88°
sex	♂

Several small suckers attached to plastron & an extra large quantity of dark red blood.

No 571 Loggerhead turtle. ~~14 in~~

Length of right fore arm	14 in	~~8 in~~
axilla to elbow	8 in	~~10 in~~
Length of hind flipper	10 in	
tail	1½ in	
neck	9 in	
temperature	—	
sex	♀	

Died in morning Tuesday Aug 15, 1905.
all eggs in yolk none having shells formed as yet. about 100 eggs in ovaries.

Aug 17th 1905

Raining most of the day and no chance to dry turtles. Packed the skulls from Clipperton Island & they turned out to be first class. Getting things ready for the Galapagos.

Aug 18th 1905

Weather squally. Overhauled some of the alcoholics and found them all right. The turtle eggs that were still yokes have lost their color. They are now white instead of yellow with red veins running through them. Had the turtles drying part of the day and they are doing fairly well.

Aug 19 1905

Weather squally had the turtles drying part of the day nothing of note.

Aug 20 1905

Weather squally. At noon Lat. 7°13'N Long 100°52'45"W Saw two turtles which I took to be loggerheads mateing. There was some headway on the vessel so we soon passed them. They were drifting off with the sea which ~~through~~ threw them on their sides the heads being under water and the male holding on by the spurs on the flippers in which they are quite expert being able to hold ~~with~~ well ~~to~~ on to anything they catch so as to take some strength to pull them away. Towards evening the weather cleared off some & to morrow may be a little better. Still getting things ready for work at the islands.

Aug 21 1905

Still making for the Galapagos. Weather squally as usual. Nothing special of note

Aug 22 1905

Notting special of note. Weather as usual. Have the barrel for iguana's nearly ready for use. The top has warped and made it difficult to fit a cover on. The weather seems to effect everything for the worse.

Aug 23 1905

Notting special of note weather as usual

Aug 24, 1905 No Change

Aug 25, 1905 Weather as usual have a barrel ready for sea iguanas now and am about ready for work at the islands.

Aug 26 1905 Winds not favorable for makeing Culpepper So shifted the course for Cocos. Have a fair wind now and makeing good time. Notting else of note

August 27 1905

Nothing of note. Sailing for Cocos Island

August 28 1905

Ships position uncertain still trying to pick up Cocos Island

August 29 1905

Ships, position uncertain still trying to pick up Cocos Island

August 30 1905 No change in conditions

August 31, 1905

Weather clouding up and Squally position uncertain

Sept 1st 1905

Sighted Cocos Island at daylight. Very light breeze and making very little headway. Went out in the boat with Mr. Beck. We caught four loggerhead turtles all males. They were floating and sleep in the water. We saw several others (4 in all) but failed to get them as they woke before we got near enough to hook them. Returned to the Ship at noon and started to skin one of the turtles after dinner. NO 572.

NO. 572 Loggerhead turtle ♂ 30 Miles south of Cocos Island

Length of Right fore arm	18in
Axilla to elbow	10in
Length of hind flipper	12in
tail 2in entire organ	9in
neck	10in
temperature 90°	88°
Sex	♂

Stomach and intestine filled with Small crabs. a great many in perfect condition.

Cocos Island is still in sight at dusk. Ship Becalmed. Ships position for the turtles taken from bearings of the two extreme points of the island.

Sept 2nd 1905

Skinned two more turtles. Still trying to make Cocos Island. ~~Ith~~ which is still in sight about 30 miles distant

Specimen No 573 Loggerhead turtle ♂ Collected Sept 1, 1905
30 miles South of Cocos Island.

Length of right fore arm 17½ in
Axilla to elbow 9 in
Length of hind flipper 12 in
tail 2½ in Entire organ 11 in
neck 9 in
temperature 85° Air 80°
Sex ♂

stomach filled with small Crabs

Specimen No 574 Loggerhead turtle ♂ Collected Sept 1st, 05
30 miles south of Cocos Island

Length of right fore arm 17 in
axilla to elbow 9 in
Length of hind flipper 11½ in
tail 2 in Entire organ 10 in
neck 9 in
Temperature 85° air 80 °
Sex ♂

stomach filled with small crabs.

Sept 3rd 1905

Light breeze all day fair for Cocos Island where we arrived at 1.15 anchored in Chatam bay about half a mile off shore. The island appears very mountainous and densely covered with vegetation

I will have to stay on board to-morrow to finish skinning the remaining turtle. It has been raining so much that having to keep the others below they are not drying well.

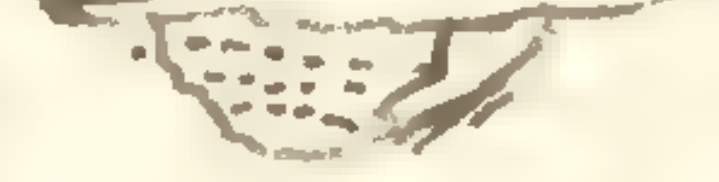
Sept. 4 1905 Raining nearly all day. Got the other turtle skinned but can't put them out to dry. Am not sure how they will turn out yet.

Loggerhead turtle ♂, No. 575 Sept. 1 1905
30 Miles South of Cocos Island

Length of right forearm 18 in
Axilla to elbow 9½ in
Length of hind flipper 12 in
tail 2 in ~~Sx~~ Entire organ 10 in
neck 10 in
temperature - vi-
Sex ♂

Stomach Empty. Had a large swelling on the neck on cutting it away found it to be a piece of hard skin and a little fat.

Sept. 5th 1905

Raining part of the day. Went ashore at Chatam Bay and worked over towards Wafer Bay. Found the growth so thick that is impossible to get through without cutting your way. I found the lizards fairly common. They never go on the ground but hop from limb to limb and from leaf to leaf more like a grass hopper than a lizard. They are not very shy but wont let you get near enough to catch them with your hand. To get them with a stick is equally difficult. The brush being so thick and the lizards keeping well up in the vines make it hard to get them after shooting them. I expect to get over to Wafer Bay to morrow if the weather clears up. I hear from those collecting there yesterday that the lizards are more plentiful and easier to get. I only got twenty eight specimens today. The Governor of the island says he never saw any snakes since he has been here. I saw no signs of any geckos. I asked Williams to be on the lookout for them as he turns over old logs rocks etc to collect beetles he would be likely to find them. I saw one lizard today displaying the pouch which is under the head. When folded up it looks just like a small streak of loose skin. When inflated it drops about half an inch and about half an inch long. It is blood orange in color with yellow stripes running through it composed of little yellow spots. . I will try and get the color description to-morrow if I can get over to Wafer Bay.

Sept 6th 1905

Went ashore at Wafer Bay. The Governor and the garrison of six or seven soldiers live here. The ground around the houses is cultivated here and quite a few banana trees are planted. Here I found the lizards more plentiful especially on the banana trees. They were mostly on the trunks and would run and jump around from one side to another and when still would always face towards the ground. I followed along the creek part of the way but found the lizards less plentiful in the thick brush. Collected forty five specimens during the day. Will probably have no more chance to collect. Will have to stay on board and fix rigging but might get wetter day. Too much Sailoring to do. Work on board here enough to keep six busy all the time.

Sept 7th 1905
Stayed on board all day and worked setting taut rigging.

Sept. 8th 1905
Stayed on board all day and slushed down masts & repaired rigging

Sept 9th 1905. Stayed on board all day and worked on rigging

Sept 10th 1905 Sunday no collecting done.

Sept 11th 1905
Went ashore at Wafer Bay. Raining weather and bad for Collecting. Only stayed for the morning. Worked in the banana orchard back of the Governors house and collected twenty eight Specimens. Found some eggs in an old rotten log but am not sure what kind they are. Put them in labeled bottle. Made a note of Specimen No. [redacted] (I took to be a male from the pouch) Central portion of back mottled gray, sides black blotches with a pale lemon stripe running along the side. Tail blackish with gray blotches. Throat a little pinkish with blood orange pouch with

stripes composed of yellow dots. Underneath the hind legs and back of arms pale lemon colored. Stomach grayish. Throat without pouches similar except the back which is gray without black and colors not so bright. Collected 28 specimens to day

Sept 12th 1905

Went ashore at Wafer Bay. Collected 31 Specimens. Did not take a gun this time and collected with a pair of forceps. I saw one lizard with some kind of an insect in its mouth but failed to get it. I found Several eggs under rocks in the banana grove back of the governor's house. I am sure they are the anolis eggs as they look exactly the same as the eggs in the females. Noticed nothing else of special note. We expect to sail tomorrow afternoon.

Sept 13th 1905

Went out in the boat to Wafer bay with Gifford while he collected birds. Collected all morning returned to the schooner and got ready for sea. We sailed from Chatham bay about 4.30 bound for the Galapagos.

Sept 14th 1905

At sea bound for the Galapagos. Had the turtles out to dry & had to throw one away. (No. 575) They never had a chance to dry and remained wet to long.

Sept. 15, 1905
At Sea bound for the Galapagos nothing of note

Sept 16th 1905

Bound for the Galapagos winds unfavorable. and making a tack for the coast.

Sept 17th 1905
No change expect to sight the mainland some time to-morrow. In regard~~s~~ to the Anolis eggs found on Cocos forgot to say they were found in very wet places under old banana stumps and under rocks in the grove back of the governors house. I never found more than four together and this only once. As a rule there ~~were~~ was only one laid right on the ground.

Sept 18th 1905
Sighted the mainland in the afternoon coming in towards Manta Bay.

Sept 19th 1905
Ran along the coast of Ecuador to Cape San Lorenzo brought the vessel about and tacked off shore. Nothing special of note.

Sept 20th 1905
Still heading for the Galapagos nothing special of note

Hood

Sept 21 1905

Still bound for the Galapagos. Painted some of the alcohol barrels to preserve the hoops which were getting rusty.

Sept 22 1905

No change trying to make Hood Island and work northword

Sept 23 1905

No change

Sept 24

Dropped anchor in Gardner bay Hood Island. The Island appears long and low covered with brush about head high and numerous small rocky peaks are scattered over the island. Mr. Beck & Gifford went ashore and took several pictures. Gifford took two of the sea iguanas on the rocks. I expect to go ashore tomorrow collecting. Gardner Island is about 3/4 of a mile from our anchorage and there are two large rocks in the channel between Hood & Gardner.

Hood 33.

Sept 25 1905

Went ashore on the NE. Part of the island. Found the ground covered with small rocks and the brush rather thick and about shoulder high in some places and others about waist high. There are a great many places all cleared out by the goats which are very numerous. I found the lizards very common and they can easily be obtained by a stick which was the weapon I used for collecting. They were all through the brush and sometimes climed up into the cactus trees. I found them more numerous near the beach in the sand and brush instead of the rocky soil although they were scatterd everywhere. I noticed only a few of the large ones which I suppose are ~~[illegible]~~ males bobbing the head up and down as a rule the would stand perfectly still and gaze at you. I saw two snakes and collected them both but one is very badly shot almost in half. Mr. Beck also got one. I found mine near the beach laying on the sand sunning themselves. Mr. Beck found his in the rocks in the interior. Williams reported seeing one but failed to catch it. I also collected to-day some sea iguanas. Found them common along the rocks on the beach. They were all sitting in the sun spread over the rocks

Tropidurus

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hood

and would never make for the water when pursued but would run along the rocks and get under the crevices. They cover ground fairly fast when chased rapidly the best plan being to approach them slowly and run when nearly on top of them. I am unable at present to get a great quantity as I have no barrels handy and no place to put them. Will lay in a few skulls as soon as possible.

Sept 26th 1905.

Went ashore at Gardner Bay. Found the country about the same as the southern part of the island.

Tropid. Collected some more tropidurus and I now have about 75 from Hood Island. I caught one Sea

gecko Iguana and saved the skull. Williams found a Gecko in an old piece of wood so searched among all the old limbs and rotten wood getting ten altogether. They were found in the holes in the wood made by the insects generally in the smaller branches of the brush. They are very quick and can easily escape in the brush or ~~or~~ under rocks which cover the ground everywhere. They are quite rare as I only got ten and most of the day was spent looking for them. Five

snakes snakes were reported today. Stewart & White saw one each but failed to get them. Williams & I saw 3 and got two. Took the eggs from a female tropidurus six number and put them in labeled bottle. Also got two Gecko eggs? Put in labeled bottle. Found under a stone

Gifford took some Pictures off the Iguanas down the coast from our anchorage

The following measurements were take of Specimens 793-794-795.

793 Sea Iguana Skull
Body 330 M
tail 400 M Sex ♀
R.F. Leg 120 M Stomach full of Seaweed
R.H. Leg 162 M

794 Sea Iguana Formalin
Body 230 M
tail 300 M Sex ♂ Stomach Full of Seaweed
R.F. Leg 100 M
R.H. Leg 120 M

795 Sea Iguana Formalin Stomach full of Seaweed
Body 200 M
tail 300 M Sex ♀ Ticks on toes of front
R.F Leg 80 M & Hind legs.
R.H. Leg 120 M

The following description will answer the male tropidurus delanonis Front part of back pale olive becoming a shutpil at the base of the tail. Back part reddish the whole back be covered with black spots. Dorsal crest extending from base of skull along the back and about 3/4 the length of the tail. Gular region set black. Black spots under chin. Stomach greenish. Tail reddish excepting end which is gray. Underneath tail is gray. Front legs spotted with black.

36. Gardner (near Hood) + Hood

Sept 27th 1905

Went ashore at Gardner Island (near Hood) which is a small island about the same character as Hood. Found the tropidurus fairly common but a little more shy than on Hood. Found several Geckos some under stones and some in old wood. Sea Iguanas were fairly common. Found snakes an old snake skin and one old dried up specimen nearly rotted away. Both under old lava blocks. As a rule the female tropidurus seemed to be a little smaller than on Hood and the coloring under the throat a little darker color almost chocolate. Yesterday the 26th while on Hood Island saw several sea turtles close to the beach feeding on the seaweed but could not distinguish what kind they were. Mr Beck was ashore to day (the 27th) on Hood Island and on the western end found some fragments of tortoise bones laying on the ground among the lava blocks & exposed to the sun. These were the only signs of tortoise ~~[illegible]~~

Sept 28th 1905

Went ashore on the N.E. Part of the island and got some sea iguanas kept boat for the bird men for the morning. Beck found three turtles on the beach on the way back to the boat. They have the 4 costal plates of the green turtle but are more brilliant in coloring. The back looks like the tortoise shell and the plates on the head are black bordered with yellow. Have not examined them closely as yet. will skin two to-morrow.

Sept 29th 1905

Skinned two turtles taken on the 28th. and put a few iguanas in pickle. The turtles have the 4 costal plates and the shell look clean like the tortoise shell the plates on the head are black with light yellow borders. the plastron plates were dark buff with yellow ~~b~~ borders and the scales on the flippers were black and yellow. The meat is much tender than the green turtles taken at Socorro and they skin much [illegible] easier. Will skin the third one to morrow and pickle more iguanas. Williams brought in a snake to day taken ~~near the beach~~ on the beach beyond Gardner bay

The following measurements were taken of specimens 867-868-869

867	Body	230 M	868	Body	170 M	869	Body	250 M
	Tail	450 M		Tail	270 M		Tail	400 M
Formalin	R.F. leg	115 M	Formalin	R.F. leg	85 M	Formalin	R F leg	120 M
	R.H leg	200 M		R.H leg	115 M		R H leg	165 M
	Sex	♀		Sex	♀		Sex	♀

Sept 30th 1905

Stayed on board all day and skinned turtles and iguanas — Measurements on next page.

Specimen 871
Green turtle
Right fore arm 15 in
axilla to elbow 5 in
Length of hind flipper 8 in
tail 1/2 in
neck 8 in
Sex ♀

Specimen 872
Green turtle
Right fore arm 17 in
axilla to elbow 7 1/2 in
Length of hind flipper 9 1/2 in
tail 2 in
neck 9 in
Sex ♀

Specimen 874
Sea Iguana
Body 210 M
tail 360 M
R.F leg 141 M
R.H leg 90 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 875
Sea Iguana
Body 200 M
tail 300 M
R.F leg 80 M
R.H. leg 111 M
Sex ♂

Specimen 876
Sea Iguana
Body 160 M
tail 240 M
R.F. leg 69 M
R.H leg 101 M
Sex –

Specimen 877
Sea Iguana.
Body 120 M
tail 180 M
R.F. leg 58 M
R.H. leg 83 M
Sex

Specimen 878
Sea Iguana
Body 230 M
tail 330 M
R.F. leg 98 M
R.H. leg 143 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 879
Sea Iguana
Body 202 M
tail 320 M
R.F. leg 93 M
R.H. leg 134 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 880
Sea Iguana
Body 233 M
tail 390 M
R.F. leg 107 M
R.H. leg 148 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 881
Sea Iguana
Body 230 M
tail 390 M
R.F. leg 110 M
R.H leg 155 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 882
Sea Iguana
Body 220 M
tail 280 M
R.F. leg 98 M
R.H leg 137 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 883
Sea Iguana
Body 241 M
tail 281 M
R.F. leg 115 M
R.H leg 155 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 884
Sea Iguana
Body 320 M
tail 460 M
R.F. leg 124 M
R.H. leg 190 M
Sex ♂

Specimen 885
Sea Iguana
Body 230 M
tail 400 M
R.F. leg 110 M
R.H leg 152 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 886
Sea Iguana
Body 240 M
tail 340 M
R.F. leg 110 M
R.H leg 145 M
Sex ♂

Specimen 887
Sea Iguana
Body 260 M
tail 400 M
R.F. leg 110 M
R.H. leg 140 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 888
Sea Iguana
Body 260 M
tail 420 M
R.F. leg 124 M
R.H leg 155 M
Sex ♀

Specimen 889
Sea Iguana
Body 300 M
tail 450 M
R.F. leg 130 M
R.H. leg 164 M
Sex ♂

Specimen 890
Green turtle
R. F. arm 13 in
Right hind flipper 8 in
axilla to elbow 4 1/2 in
tail 1 in
neck 5 in
Sex ♀

Oct 1st 1905

Sunday. Stayed on board allday. Found everything on the lists from Hood & Gardner. Also saw the Sea Iguanas on Gardner. They feed at low tide on the green Seaweed that covers the rocks while at high tide the take to the higher parts of the rocks and lay in the sun. The green turtles were seen feed on the seaweeds, close to the shore & would often come to the ~~A~~ Surface for air they were extremely Shy & would dive on the approach of the boat. The Tropidurus were abundant and extremely tame they were Scatted over everywhere but seemed to be more abundant near the coast. I saw some eating the green leaves on the shrubs and some would pick up crumbs from ones lunch. The snakes were somewhat scarce and shy. They have about the same range as the lizards. The Geckos were found in old wood and Cactus Stumps none were found under rocks.

Oct 2nd 1905

Went over to the N.E. Part of the island for half a day got Several geckos from an old dead Cactus stump and got one snake.

Left Hood Island on the night of the 2nd and got up to Gardner (near Charles) by ~~da~~ early morning and went ashore about 9.45. The island is an old crater. We landed on the N.W. side which is the only one accessible. The side is very steep and full of broken lava and cactus shrubs. The lizards were not very common and a little shy they were found about the same all over from the rocks on the coast to the top of the crater we stayed only a couple of hours. It was a bad place to land & Hunter lost his gun. I am lucky not to loose mine although it is ~~still~~ a fit subject for the hospital. We sailed on to Champion Island which is a very small crater and easily got around. We covered the island in an hour & a half. The lizards were scarce here and were found on the west side where all the seals stayed as there is a little beach there. There are lots of flies that go on the seals when they sleep on the beach & the lizards ~~they~~ find more food at this place. I saw two geckos under lava blocks and I caught one. From Champion we sailed to Post Office Bay Charles Island & anchored about 6 o'clock. Expect to go hunting in the morning.

Charles

Oct. 4th

Went ashore at Post Office Bay and worked towards the interior. Found animal life of every description scarce. I did not see a ~~lizard~~ Tropidurus or snake the whole day. None of the others ashore saw any either. The country is mountainous but there are some large spaces of level land. Collected the Geckos about two miles inland on a small mountain. Found them all under lava blocks. Saw lots of Cat tracks on the beach and cattle trails so I suppose they have the lizards pretty well cleaned out although there are beds of lava where they could easily get away by going underneath the blocks. I find it difficult to get the Geckos perfect as their tails come off very easily. I expect to land at the same place to morrow & will work in a different direction. No signs of tortoise or any bones were seen.

snakes

Oct 5th 1905

Went ashore on the N.E end of the island near the lagoon Got one tropidurus and King got two on a lava pile. King saw one more but could not get it. The doctor reports seeing one also but failed to catch it. These were all that were seen by any of the party so far. The lizards are mostly on the hills and elevated portions under large lava

Charles

blocks. We found them quite plentiful. No sea iguanas were seen by any of the party. It is possible the dogs have driven them all off. A few turtles were seen near the shore at Post Office ~~by~~ bay. I am not sure what kind they are.

Oct 6th 1905

Went ashore for half a day at the lagoon on the N.E. end of the island. I had better luck with the tropidurus today getting five. They were in a large lava bed near the lagoon. Saw no signs of snakes or sea iguanas. Caught several geckos under the lava blocks but the elevated land is best to get them. They have eggs in them at this date and a great many broken shells can be found under the lava blocks. Collected several. We left Post Office bay at noon and ~~sailt~~ sailed over to the anchorage at Black Beach where we are now anchored. Expect to go ashore in the morning.

Oct 7th 1905

Went ashore at Black Beach. Followed along the road which is more properly a trail quite a distance inland. I saw ~~no~~ no reptiles of any description except the Geckos. These were common especially near the beach and grew scarce at 1000 ft elevation. They were found under loose lava blocks

Charles

and dried up wood). Also got several eggs. I found Geckos in some of them that were broken. Land shells are numerous under the lava blocks. This part of the island near Black Beach is not so thickly wooded and no large lava fields. More green vegetation and soil. Snakes and other lizards are apparently extremely rare but I saw no cat tracks so far at this part. Expect to get ashore Monday again.

Oct. 8th 1905

Sunday. Stayed on board all day.

Oct. 9th 1905

Went ashore at Black Beach. Worked into the interior up to some springs South of the highest peak. I saw no lizards or snakes. The natives that are at present hunting cattle here say they have not seen any snakes. None of our party have seen any as yet. I found no geckos over 1000 ft. high (Bar.) They are all taken on the slope facing Black Beach. When captured they make a slight squeaking sound somewhat like a mouse. Saw many ~~sign~~ broken eggs shells and some that I broke open had young within. None of the party as yet saw any sea iguanas. the coast here is not at all rugged and I suppose the dogs have killed them all off. Also found some eggs to-day.

44. Charles

Oct 10, 1905

Worked up to the top of the crater on the highest mountain but saw no signs of any reptiles whatever. The Geckos are very rare at 1000 ft. It rained quite often near the summit so worked down into a ~~small~~ valley to the south. I found clear open country with plenty of cattle tracks and everything green. Worked down towards the coast with the ocean on the south side in view. It is too high I persume for reptiles as none of any description were seen. No tortoise bones were found. Nothing has been seen by any of the party. No Sea Iguanas. The Tropidurus is extremely rare. I have not seen any since we arrived at Black Beach. did not have much time to get Geckos at Black Beach today and only got twenty three.

Oct 11th 1905

Worked toward the interior S.W. of Black Beach. The country being fairly open. Collected 125 Geckos along the slope under old wood and lava blocks. Saw no signs of any other reptiles. The ship rolls too much to keep the tails of the lizards straight while hardening. They seem to take a long while. Snakes are especially hard to preserve.

Charles — Chatham

Oct 12th 1905

Worked into the interior to see if I could find any lizards or snakes. Found fine open country with everything green - Wild cattle, hogs etc. Found no trace of any reptiles whatever. Expect to leave for South Albemarle & Brattle Island in the morning.

Oct 13th 1905

Sailed for Chatam. Skinned the remaining iguana taken at Hood Island. The following measurements were taken

Body	290 mm
Tail	460 mm
R H leg	180 mm
R F leg	150 mm
Sex	♂

Nothing special of note during the day.

Oct 14th 1905

Still trying to make Chatam. Light winds and did not get to anchor till late in the afternoon

Oct 15th 1905

Sunday. Walked up to the settlement. Found the country on the way up similar to Hood. All around the settlement is cultivated fields and I don't suppose very good for hunting.

Chatham

Oct 16th 1905

Went ashore at Wreck Bay and worked near the coast ~~in Wreck Bay~~. I found the Tropidurus fairly common but I would not say abundant. Geckos are rare I found ten during the day. I found one tropidurus No. 1355 with a piece of crab leg in its mouth and another with a large worm No. 1360. A great many of them were small & I saw no very large ones. The Geckos were under lava blocks and I saw very few broken eggs shells. There is not many good places to hunt for them as far as I can see. Expect to get another day ashore to-morrow after which we sail for Barrington.

Oct 17th 1905

Worked up the road to the Settlement. Found the Tropidurus common but most of them small did not see many large ones. Geckos I found to be rare only secured seven or eight. Found them under stones near the road. When taken they make a slight squeaking noise like a large beetle. Saw a green turtle to-day in Wreck Bay. Saw no Sea Iguanas after sailing along the coast for some distance. I was informed by a negro working on the plantation that the natives used to eat them and even the eggs but he never saw any on the island.

Chatham - Barrington

Oct 18th 1905

Went ashore at Wreck Bay & worked up the road to the settlement. Did not take any tropidurus and saw no large ones. Got quite a few Geckos on an old road that branches off from the main at about 600 ft elevation. Stayed on board during the afternoon as we were going to sail for Barrington.

Oct 19th 1905

Still making for Barrington with head winds strong currents keeping us from anchorage.

Oct 20th 1905

Anchored on the N.E. coast of Barrington Island at 8 A.M. Got ashore at 9 A.M. and went with King ~~Beck~~ & Williams to the iguana Colony. It is about a mile from the shore on an elevated Plateau about 300 ft. The ground is composed of red volcanic dust which is soft and easily dug by the iguanas. Their burrows resemble those of a ground squirrel only larger. We found the iguanas common at this place. As a rule they were sitting at the mouth of their burrows and would run in on near approach. They were awkward in their movements but covered ground at good speed. It takes about two or three people to catch them. They seem to

47²- Barrington

lose their heads when chased by several persons and don't make for their holes but run around and get caught in the brush, when they are easily captured by the tails. They are very vicious to one another grabbing each other by the jaws and drawing the blood. One we caught tore the whole lower jaw off another. They are a light dusty orange all over and their eyes are bright red with round black pupil. We caught about 9 or 10 to day. Expect to get some more tomorrow. The tropidurus were common near the beach but were less plentiful inland. Four snakes were taken near the beach. Two resemble those taken on Hood their two white stripes were very distinct. The other two where like the one taken on Gardner near Charles. Four geckos were taken, 3 under lava blocks and one in an old cactus stump. They were found near the iguana colony.

Oct 21st 1905

Went to the iguana colony and collected twelve. Had Gifford take a few pictures. General view of field. Large head (No 1602) Two pictures of iguanas near the holes. The females have evidently laid their eggs already or are doing so now as the ovaries are not at all developed and some have eggs in them. Kept two sets of eggs. Collected more tropidurus when we got back to the beach with the iguanas. About six is all a person cares to carry. Will go collect some more Monday and try & get some for skulls.

Barrington

The following measurements were taken of the Sand iguanas

No. 1662	No 1663	No 1664	
Body 420 mm	Body 410 mm	Body 410 mm	7 eggs taken Box 11
tail 500 mm	tail 505 mm	tail 485 mm	
R.F. leg 173 mm	R.F. leg 155 mm	R.F. leg 157 mm	
R.H. leg 210 mm	R.H. leg 235 mm	R.H. leg 212 mm	
Sex ♀	Sex ♀ (Tick found on leg)	Sex ♀	
Stomach Cactus & leaves	Stomach Cactus & leaves	Stomach Cactus & leaves	

No. 1665	No. 1666	No. 1667	
Body 425 mm	Body 415 mm	Body 420 mm	
tail 495 mm	tail 410 mm	tail 488 mm	
R.F. leg 176 mm	R.F. leg 166 mm	R.F. leg 175 mm	
R.H. leg 220 mm	R.H. leg 222 mm	R.H. leg 240 mm	7 eggs taken Box 11
Sex ♀	Sex ♀	Sex ♀	
Stomach Cactus & leaves	Stomach Cactus & leaves	Stomach Cactus & leaves	

Oct 23rd 1905.

Collected 19 Iguanas for skins and twelve skulls. Found 3 or 4 females with eggs. Their stomachs contain the cactus (genus Opuntia) which grows abundantly all over the island. Caught a few snakes to day in the vicinity of the iguana colony they were very tame and were easily picked up, with the hand. Expect to leave at noon to-morrow so will spend the morning looking for geckos & snakes. I only saw two sea Iguanas and tried to catch one but failed the other was on a small island a few hundred yards off the mainland

49.

The following measurements were taken of the Iguanas the Skulls were taken from.

	No. 1673	No 1674	No 1675
Body	405 mm	409 mm	408 mm
tail	390 mm	454 mm	505 mm
R.F. leg	175 mm	177 mm	160 mm
R.H. leg	239 mm	233 mm	222 mm
Sex	♀	♀	♀
Stomach	Cactus	Cactus	Cactus
		Full sized eggs in ovaries	

	No. 1676	No 1677	No. 1678
Body	413 mm	417 mm	430 mm
tail	490 mm	572 m	150 mm Broken off (Stub)
R.F. leg	162 mm.	160 mm	160 mm
R.H. leg	220 mm	231 mm	237 m
Sex	♀	♀	♀
Stomach	Cactus	Cactus	Cactus
		Full sized eggs in ovaries	

	No 1679	No. 1680	No. 1681
Body	430 m	400	410 m
tail	472 m	486	461 mm
R.F. leg	163 mm	170	165 m
R.H. leg	232 mm	230	210 m
Sex	♀	♀	♀
Stomach	Cactus	Cactus	Cactus
	Full sized eggs in ovaries	Full sized eggs in ovaries	

No.1682		No.1683		No.1684	
Body	392 mm	Body	422 mm	Body	393 mm
tail	500 mm	tail	467 mm	tail	468 mm
R.F. leg	154 mm	R.F. leg	160 mm	R.F. leg	160 mm
R.H. leg	230 mm	R.H. leg	232 mm	R.H. leg	230 mm
Sex	♀	Sex	♀	Sex	♀
stomach	Cactus	stomach	Cactus	stomach	cactus

Oct 24th 1905

Went ashore for the morning hunting for geckos got three in the interior beyond the iguana colony. Found them all under lava rocks. Came aboard at noon & sailed for Indefatigable. Skinned Iguanas during the afternoon. Found the males rare not living in the colony but outside in the lava piles. Unfortunately lost one overboard to day. I think I have three altogether. I will have to preserve those with the intestines in formalin as the alcohol will not do so with the large specimens. The tail measurements were taken of the iguanas skinned to day. All the stomachs contained Cactus

No.1710	No.1711	No.1712	No.1713	No.1714
Sex ♀	Sex ♀	Sex ♀ eggs in ovaries	Sex ♀ eggs in ovaries	Sex ♀
tail 555 mm	tail 485 mm	tail 483	tail 486	tail 475

No.1710
tail 550
sex ♂

51. Oct 25/1905 Indefat.

Went ashore at Indefatigable to look for tortoise. Went to the same place Beck found them before and hunted all day. Found one small female early in the morning soon after our arrival at the hunting grounds. Everybody scattered out and followed diffrt trails. The trails are from 3 to five feet wide. At intervals the ground may been seen dug up like a wallow no fresh droppings were seen but lots of old ones along the trails. I saw several wallows that appeared apparently fresh but no signs of the tortoise themselves. We all met at the place we found the first tortoise at 2 P.M. and started back for the ship. King & Hunter carried the tortoise. Beck Williams & myself went a little to the north and soon fell upon a fresh track. We followed it for about ten minutes and soon came upon a big male tortoise walking slowly through the brush. While taking a look at our prize we heard a noise in the brush to one side and turning around saw a large female heading the way we had just come. We killed the female and turned the male on his back tying his feet to a tree as it was to late to do anything [illegible]. The female had eggs in the ovaries at different stages of development. Some already with hard shells & some in the yolk. Some vacant spaces were seen from which the eggs were already laid. We found a nest

Indefat

on one of the trails and Beck dug it out and found 10 eggs. The nests looks like a little round space scraped clean of brush and leaves. The top is hard earth and on digging down the earth gets softer and a small hole about 7 or 8 inches in diameter is found and about 13 inches deep in this is found the nest proper with the eggs buried in the loose soil. Beck found one more set earlier in the day. Brought both sets down to the ship and will try a blow them. Will also try & save those taken from the female captured. Beck found part of the skull of a tortoise the killed here before. Also saw the bones of one the killed before. We are going in to morrow and try and get the other two tortoises out. Got five tropidurus but did not do much looking for them. Also got two

Snakes snakes. We saw one on the way to the ship but failed to catch it. The Doctor reports having seen one also.

Oct 26th 1905

Went in after the tortoises we found yesterday. Found the big male tortoise had broken loose from the lashings but was only about 20 yds away. We started work skinning right away. The Mate, Doctor, King & myself on the big fellow and Hunter & Williams on the smaller one. Beck

53 Indefat

went around looking for more but failed to find any. He however reported to having seen a fresh trail of a little one about 7 or 8 inches wide but failed to find it. We started down to the coast about 3.30 with all the heavy meat out of the tortoises and arrived about 5.30. I suppose we will clean them out ready for pickle to-morrow and also skin the one we brought yesterday. The eggs taken from the female were left as we could not take them out having too much to carry.

Oct 27th 1905

Stayed on board all day skinning tortoises. Got the two females in pickle and the big male nearly ready. Beck went inland again and found two more tortoises. One a fair sized female and one little tortoise about 9½ inches long. King and Williams will go in for the large one to morrow. I hope to have the male in pickle to morrow and try and blow some eggs. Williams brought in 3 snakes and a lizard

Oct 28th 1905

Went ashore with Williams and carried out the other tortoise. King finished the large male and blew the eggs. Got the embryos out of four eggs and preserved them in alcohol*. They came from the eggs dug out of a nest. Beck searched all day for tortoise but failed to find any or any tracks

Brattle
Albemarle

out side of the grounds we got the others on. Saw one snake & failed to capture it as I had the end of the tortoise pole on my back. Will sail to-morrow (Sunday) for South Albemarle.

Snakes

Oct 29th/1905

Sunday at sea making for South Albemarle.

Oct 30th/1905

Stopped at Brattle Island for a few hours this morning. The Island is an ancient ~~cra~~ crater crescent shaped and 275 ft high by Bar. I found the lizards common but did not gather any except on the top. The side is so steep it takes all the hands & feet a person has to get up. The top is from 6 to 15 ft wide and about level. Collected two snakes and four geckos. The sea Iguanas were all very small on this island & I collected about six. We sailed for Turtle Cove on leaving Brattle and anchored early in the afternoon.

Snakes

The following measurements were taken of Specimen 1771 Sea Iguana

Body 485 m sex
tail 630 m ♂
R.H. leg 252 m
R.F. leg 195 m.

Albemarle (Turtle Cove)

Oct 31st 1905

Stayed on board and worked around ship & skinned iguanas taken on Barrington. Took one of the tortoises out of Pickle and Beck seems to think he is O K.. Filled up the large tank to day got 20 Iguanas in it altogether. The following are the tail measurements of ~~those~~ skinned)

No. 1784
tail 553 cm temperature taken through anal opening 78°
sex ♂

No. 1785
tail 540 cm eggs
sex ♀ in ovaries

No. 1786
tail 575 cm
sex ♂

No. 1287
tail 445 cm eggs in ovaries
sex ♀

No 1787
tail 445 cm eggs in
sex ♀ ovaries

No 1788
tail 535 cm
sex ♂

No. 1789
tail 497
sex ♀

No. 1790
tail 382 cm
sex ♂

No. 1791
tail 502 cm
sex ♀

No. 1792
tail 505 cm
sex ♀

Nov 1st 1905

Went ashore at Turtle Cove and worked up the trail toward the settlements. Found the lizards fairly common but a little shy. Geckos were rare & only got five. No snakes were seen. King made two dry iguana skins & they seem to be all right. Expect to go to-morrow along the coast towards Iguana Cove to look for some tortoise that the natives say are near the shore. The following measurements were taken of the two iguanas (skinned).

	R.F. leg	210 m			R.F. leg	180 m	
	R.H. leg	260 m	w.s.K.		R.H. leg	220 m	Esk.
No. 1796	Body	465 m		No. 1797	Body	440 m	
	tail	435 m			tail	360 m	stub
	Sex	♀			Sex	♀	

Nov 2nd 1905

Went down the coast west of Villa Mil about 6 miles. Found the country level & cut up with cattle trails. We made this trip to look for tortoises as Beck found them here before. We found five tortoises during the day. They were all taken near the cattle tracts. In small patches they had dug up under the bushes. As they were found fairly near the beach we brought four aboard alive & partly skinned one that was farthest inland. These were the only tortoises seen by the party but we could not very well take any more in the boat. We did not cover a great amount of country and the tortoises may be fairly common in this locality.

57 Vilamil

Nov 3rd 1905

Stayed on board all day & skinned tortoises and Iguanas. I put four Iguanas in the formalin as the alcohol will not keep them with the intestine in. Mr. Beck bought another small tortoise from the natives to day. Expect to sail for Indefatigable to-morrow to look for more tortoises in a different locality. The tail measurements ~~of the~~ Iguanas skinned to day are as follows

No-1837	tail 400 m.	Sex ♀	No 1839	tail 482	Sex ♀
No. 1838	" 510 m	" [illegible]	No. 1840	" 502	"

No. 1783		No. 1835	
neck	410 m	Neck	410 m
Right fore leg	345 m	Right Fore arm	380 m
" hind "	320 m	" hind leg	350 m
tail	50 m	tail	70 m
axilla to elbow	210 m	axilla to elbow	190 m
Sex ♀		Sex ♀	

Nov 4th 1905

Sailed for Indefatigable early in the morning. Built a pen for the tortoises in the morning and packed alcoholic specimens. Skinned a couple of Iguanas for dry skins. The following measurements were taken

No. 1841			No. 1842		
R.F. leg	147 m	Around body 402 m	R.F. leg	160 m	Around body 37 m
R.H. leg	210 m		R.H. leg	230 m	
tail	497 m		tail	375 m	
Body	390 m		Body	400 m	
Sex	♀		sex	♀	

Vilamil
Indefat

While anchored at Villa Mil noticed the green turtles and they were fairly common & took them for green turtles by their shape alone the loggerheads having a sharper back and while in the water look entirely different. Williams brought in quite a few geckos on the 3rd. they were found under the bark of trees on the trail to the settlement. Was too busy with tortoises to do much with lizards this time.

Nov. 5th 1905

Sunday. dropped anchor in the morning on the South side of the island in a good bay. Beck went around the bay in the skiff and landed in several places. All hands stayed on board and rested during the after-noon.

Nov. 6th 1905

Stayed on board and skinned another tortoise taken on Albemarle. Also took the skulls of the remaining iguanas taken on Barrington. Beck went ashore with the Doctor Stewart & Williams to cut or find a trail leading into the interior and to look for tortoises. Beck found a large female and killed it. We are going ~~to~~ in to morrow and skin the tortoise. Williams & King will bring it back & Beck & myself will camp

59

over night. The following measurements were taken of the Iguanas from which the Skulls were taken

No. 1862	
tail	485 cm
Body	380 cm
R.F. Leg	155 cm
R.H. Leg	230 cm
Sex	♀

No. 1863	
tail	470 cm
Body	400 cm
R.F. Leg	200 cm
R.H. Leg	270 cm
sex	♂

No. 1864	
tail	380 cm stub
Body	420 cm
R.F. Leg	190 cm
R.H. Leg	260 m
Sex	♀

No. 1865	
Tail	480 m
Body	420 m
R.F. Leg	185 m
R.H Leg	260 m
Sex	♀

No. 1866	
tail	480 m
Body	400 cm
R.F. Leg	180 m
R.H Leg	240 m
Sex	♀

eggs in ovaries

Measurements of tortoises No. 1859 - 1860 - 1861

No. 1859	
L.F. leg	280 m
R.H. leg	265 m
tail	140 m
Axilla to elbow	180 m
Sex	♀

No. 1860	
R.F. leg	350 m
R.H. leg	340 m
tail	80 m
axilla to elbow	160
Sex	♀

No. 1861	
R.F leg	460 m
R.H leg	440 m
tail	150 m
axilla to elbow	230 m
Sex	♂

Poor measurement.

eggs in ovaries
not already with the Lizards
Sure of ♀
Skulls.

Indefat.

Nov 7th 1905

Went into the tortoise belt with Beck prepared to camp for a few days. We found three tortoise after hunting all day. We tied these up and returned to camp. One tortoise was a large male & the other two females. The large male when found was grazing along in the grass similar to a cow or horse. It appeared to be perfectly deaf as we went right up and yelled and he took no notice of us whatever but as soon as he saw us drew in his head with a loud hiss. The tortoise belt is 200 ft. elevation by Bar. and filled with cactus & brush with a ~~vast~~ number of large trees.

Nov 8th 1905

Started out from camp early in the morning and I started skinning a female taken yesterday. Beck went hunting for more & made a trail up the mountain. He returned in the evening & we went back to camp.

Nov 9th 1905

Started out from camp and finished the female I worked on yesterday. We finished the smaller female by noon. Hunter & King came up to day & the three of us started for the coast with the two tortoises. Beck stayed in camp and found another tortoise in the afternoon. He also struck the trail of a large one which he came up with towards evening.

61. Indefat

We killed this one & returned to the camp.

Nov 10th 1905
Went back to Camp again with the doctor Hunter & King. The doctor & King finished skinning a small female and took it ~~to~~ down to the cost. Hunter Beck & myself went to the big male found yesterday & partially skinned him so he could be taken out the next day. Returned to the ship by dark.

Nov 11th 1905
Stayed on board all day & fixed tortoises. Blew some eggs & straightened things up in general Beck & the rest of the party went in after the big tortoise. Beck took some pictures carrying the tortoise down a Cliff which had to be climbed to get ~~the~~ into the interior

Nov 12th 1905
Sunday all hands resting.

Indefat

Nov 13th 1905

Went into the Camp again and skinned the large male that we left tied up to a tree. Beck searched for more tortoise and found three further inland. We returned and camped all night at the old place.

~~wet~~

Nov. 14th 1905.

Finished skinning the large male and one female Beck found yesterday. Hunter & Stewart took out the male & King & myself the female. While on the way down Williams & Gifford overtook us & said they killed a small tortoise up the trail just outside the Cactus belt. Williams & I will go up after it tomorrow while the rest will help Beck with the other two.

Nov 15th 1905

Went up the trail ~~after~~ with Williams after the tortoise found yesterday. He was about half a mile beyond the cactus belt and when found was crossing the trail going around the base of the mountain. He proved to be a small male. The following measurements were taken

R.F. leg 35.5 m No. 1895
R.H. leg 30.0 m
Axilla to elbow 17.0 m
Neck 35.0 m
Sex ♂ Stomach grass & weeds.
Tail 5.5 m

Indefat

Beck the Doctor & Stewart brought out the big male So there is one small tortoise left to bring out. Saw several snakes but was unable to catch [illegible] them. Saw more snakes on this island than any other so far.

Nov 16th 1905

Stayed on board all day and finished cleaning the tortoises brought down and finished blowing the eggs taken from one of the Albemarle tortoises. Have all the tortoises in pickle now except ~~the~~ some of the Albemarle ones which are alive in the tortoise pen. Expect to sail in the morning for Gordon Rocks and anchor there so Mr. Beck & party can try to reach the top of the mountain

Nov. 17th 1905

Sailed for anchorage near Gordon Rocks and anchored about 5 O'Clock in a cove on the N.E. Side of Indefatigable island. The country here was a slightly elevated plateau and very open there being a few cactus and scattered brush. Will try and get ashore Monday for a few lizards.

Nov 18th 1905

Stayed on board all day and fixed tortoises. I am unable to wire the plastrons as they take up too much room in the hold. I have six tortoise

Indefat
South Seymour

in pickle now. The tanks need repairing now. The boats need painting and chipping so will have to get it done soon.

Nov. 19th 1905

Sunday. All hands resting.

Nov. 20th 1905

Went ashore at the anchorage off Indefatigable for some lizards. I got 29 during the morning I found them fairly scarce here compared to other islands and quite wild as the country is open and the hawks probably chase them. I saw three snakes all th with the longitudinal stripes but only got one. The other kind seem to be rare on this island. I returned to the ship at noon and we sailed for South Seymour where we anchored about 4.30. We saw a green turtle on the beach and the doctor Beck & myself went in after it. He was laying head in shore & about the tide line. We turned her over, and tried to get another but failed as it was too far out in the water. The one taken was like the Socorro turtles not having the bright coloring like those of Hood. She weighed about 300 lbs. Beck shot some goats back of the beach and doctor & I went in after them. We saw lots of sand iguana tracks but only

Tropid.

snakes

65 S. Seymour

one iguana which ran in a rock hole. They are much darker than those of Barrington but I did not get a good look at them yet as I was only ashore a few minutes. I expect to go ashore to-morrow collecting. The turtles seem to be common here we saw about a dozen altogether.

Nov. 21st 1905

Tropid Went ashore at South Seymour. Found the Tropidurus fairly common and scattered about equally all over the country traversed. I found them smaller on an average than other islands. The country being very open make them wild as the place is full of hawks. The island as far as I can see consists of three elevated plateaus and two wide valleys all covered with boulders of lava of a dark brick red. The land iguanas are common and are scattered all over not living in colonies like those on Barrington and are not half so active. There are few holes most of the iguanas living in the rocks. Some are of a dirty red the same as the lava and others are a dark olive. The under side of body & legs are yellow and the head a light yellow. The males here are very large and on an average a larger iguana than that of Barrington. I saw one large male eating on a cactus that the goats had been feeding on. Mr. Nelson says that one came & drank the blood of a goat he had shot. Mr. Beck says he saw to day some of the bright colored green turtle like those taken at Hood but failed to get any. Hunter and Gifford got the head of a large green turtle to-day they shot it and cut the head off. The sea carried the body out so I could get no measurements.

Nov 22nd 1905

Stayed on board most of the day and skinned a turtle head and fixed tortoises went ashore in the late afternoon snakes and got some snakes near the beach. Saw no geckos on Seymour there are not many insects under the lava for them to feed on like most places where they are found.

Nov 23rd 1905

Tropid. Sailed for Daphne Island early in the morning. There are two islands one a mere rock which is impossible to land on & the other the crater of a volcano. Landed in the crater in the morning and worked up to the top. I saw a few lizards on the outside but they were ~~[illegible]~~ common at the bottom. The bottom is a bed of white sand with a few scattered cactus and here they were fairly abundant. There were quite a few under the

Daphne
Indefat

lava blocks where the ran when scared & they also kept in the cactus for protection from the hawks which we saw sailing over the island. I caught several Geckos under old dead cactus on the inner slope of the crater near the top. Saw two small Sea Iguanas on a cliff on the south side of the island. We made two visits to the island during the day the mate lost the skiff so we had to return to the ship and sail after it we got every thing straightened out about 1 30 after capsizing the two other boats in a series of manauvers and landed again about 2 o'clock. We stayed till half past four and sailed again for Indefatigable where we anchored about 7 o'clock. Beck & the mate are going in after turtle to-morrow & I will try and get some material ashore.

The following measurements were taken of tortoises 1874 & 1981 not good measurements

No 1874		No. 1981	
R.F.leg	36.0	R.F.leg	280 in
R.H.leg	32.5	R.H.leg	24 in
neck	358	neck	295
tail	55	tail	40
axilla to elbow	175	axilla to elbow	150
sex ♀	stomach cactus & grass	sex ♂	stomach cactus

Indefat.

Nov 24th 1905

Went ashore at a small bay opposite Daphne Island. Found the country a poor collecting ground being a vast expanse of lava with a few scattered cactus and a few bushes near the beach. Only collected about ten lizards all day. Beck & King went down the coast to look for Green turtle the mate & doctor accompanied the party. The found a large lagoon where there were numbers of turtles feeding on the young shoots of mangroves. They also saw several pairs copulating. The one taken No 2063 was copulating with No. Three turtles were taken two males & a female. King reports that they use their front flippers to swim with and feather them like an oar while the hind ones are used to steer with. Some are very wild while others the ones taken copulating were approached very easily but if the female sees the danger she makes off. Those taken the female No. was hooked first and the male pulled off her back. Some show different coloring one male taken having clean shell like tortoise shell but greenish in color while others have no clear marking. The light colored ones like a Hood Island were seen but none taken. The doctor & mate are going down again to-morrow for shells of turtles

69. Indefat

Nov 25th 1905

Stayed on board all day and stuffed two tortoises taken out of pickle & skinned a green turtle taken yesterday. The Mate & Doctor went down to the lagoon again and brought back three female turtles. One was the yellow colored one ~~fo~~ like those taken at Wood. They reported seeing lots of turtle in the lagoon. The following measurements were taken of the one skinned to day.

R.F. flipper	555 m
R.H flipper	450 m
tail	20 m
temp of turtle	78° air 77°.
neck	330
axilla to elbow	140

Collected Nov 24, 05

Stomach contained the mangrove shoots. In capturing the turtle an artery was cut and it lived till next day when it was killed. Eggs in ovaries not ~~much developed~~ well developed only in yolk. Sex ♀

The following measurements were taken of tortoises No 2060 & 2061

No 2060 ♀		No 2061	
R.F. leg	320 m	R.F leg	430 m
R.H leg	295 m	R.H leg	420 m
neck	340 m	neck	455 m
tail	35 m	tail	130 m
axilla to elbow	190 m	axilla to elbow	200 m

The labels will hereafter be tied on the back legs of tortoises & turtles. ~~Turtles front end~~ Front end

Nov 26th 1905
Sunday. All hands resting.

Nov 27th 1905

Stayed on board & skinned turtles. Finished two & skinned part of a third.

The following measurements were taken of No. 2064

R.F. flipper	525 cm	Eggs were found in yolk in ovaries
R.H. "	385 cm	about 200.
Neck	350 cm	Shoots of mangroves & sea weed
ATE	170 cm	in stomach. Fairly fat.
Sex	♀	
temp 78°	Air 74°	

The following measurements were taken of No. 2065

R.F. flipper	520 cm	Ovaries were not at all developed.
R.H. "	380 cm	This was one of the yellow colored
Neck	360 cm	kind like those taken at Hood Island. It
ATE	160 cm	was more oily and much more fat
Sex	♀	that the ordinary turtles and the shell
temp 78°	Air 79°	more of an oval shape. The stomach contained sea weed.

Nov 28th 1905

Stayed on board & skinned turtles

The following notes were made of those skinned.

71. Maafat

No. 2066. Green turtle

R.F. Flipper 530 mm
R.H. " 430 mm
neck 350 mm
tail 62 mm
axilla to elbow 170 mm
sex ♀
temp. 83° air 78°

Eggs in ovaries still in yolk form. Stomach contained sea weed)

No. 2067 Green turtle light colored kind). Ovaries
R.F. Flipper 535 mm not at all developed. Stomach contained
R.H. Flipper 320 mm sea weed). This kind has the fat
neck 340 mm more yellow than the other kind
tail 65 mm which is olive green.
axilla to elbow 140 mm
sex ♀
temp 80° air 78°

No. 2068 Green turtle

R.F. Flipper 450 mm
R.H. Flipper 310 mm
neck 330
tail 70 mm Clitoral organ 270 mm
axilla to elbow 130 mm
sex ♂
temp 92 air 78°

Temp. high having been in the sun a few hours.

The mate went down to the lagoon today & got more turtle. He reports them scarcer today that usual. They are all taken in the lagoon on the north side of the island. From our anchorage we can see Daphne to the north. Seymour to the east. The top of Duncan, to the west over the farthest point of Indefatigable and Jervis & James to the west.

Nov 29th 1905

Skinned turtles and straightened up things in general. The following notes were made on the two finished to day.

No. 2069 Green turtle   eggs in yolk form

R.F. Flipper	580 m
R.H. "	430 m
temp	88° Air 82°
axilla to elbow	130 m
tail	83 m
neck	330 m
sex	♀

No. 2070 Green turtle   eggs in yolk and some with soft white shell about 300 in ovaries altogether (estimated)

R.F. Flipper	620
R.H. "	465
axilla to elbow	200
tail	90
neck	390
sex	♀

73.

Duncan

Dec. 1st 1905

Sailed for Duncan Island in the morning and anchored off the N.E. side of the island at dusk. Slight winds all day. I find that cases 11 & 12 have been mixed but both are full now. I am not sure about the material in 12. Skinned two turtles to day the following measurement were taken

No 2072		No. 2073	
R.F. Flipper	530 mm	R.F. Flipper	600 mm
R.H. "	335 mm	R.H. "	410 mm
Sex	♂	sex	♀
Tail	132 mm entire organ 410	tail	70 mm
temp	78° air 76°	temp	78° 79°
axillary elbow	200 mm	axillary elbow	190 mm
Neck	370 mm	neck	360

Slight colored band
ovaries not at all developed

Dec 2nd 1905

Skinned two turtles & a tortoise which Hunter brought down from the edge of the crater. Beck went ashore & looked for tortoise & found 12 which he tied up. Monday will be the start to skin them & get them to the vessel. I will clear things up somewhat before going & go on Tuesday to camp with Beck. Beck found a skull of a tortoise in good condition and brought it down. The following notes were taken of the turtles & tortoise skinned

Bones—

No 2074 Green turtle		No. 2075 Green turtle	
R.F. Flipper	560 m	R.F. Flipper	540 m
R.H. "	330 m	R.H. "	320 m
axilla to elbow	185 m	axilla to elbow	180 m
tail	85 m entire organ 370	tail	100 m entire organ 370
neck	325 m	neck	312 m
Sex	♂	sex	♂

No. 2076 Land tortoise

R.F. leg	290 m	Hunter says eggs were in yolk.
R.H. "	280 m	Tortoise was very fat
axilla to elbow	170 m	Measurements were taken when ~~it~~ was
tail	10 m	skinned Hunter partly done so
neck	365 m	before taking it down.
sex	♀	

Dec 3rd 1905
Sunday all hands resting.

Dec 4th 1905
Beck went into Camp today on the tops of the craters I will be going up to-morrow to skin tortoise Stayed on board to-day to work with the turtles and by to-morrow noon will have things pretty well fixed up. We took one turtle that died & left him on a little island near our anchorage to try & have a skeleton when we visited the island again. Stewart Hunter & the Doctor brought down a tortoise

75.

[illegible]

each to day Two males & a female.
The following notes were made on the turtles skinned to-day

No. 2080 Green turtle

R.F. Flipper	420 m	Ovaries not at all developed
R.H. "	305 m	Light colored kind
Neck	230 m	
tail	70 m	
Sex	♀	
axilla to elbow		
temp 78°	Air 75°	

No. 2081 Greenturtle Sex ♂
Light colored kind
testes much smaller
than the other kind of
Greenturtle

No. 2082 Greenturtle

R.F. Flipper	550
R.H. "	335
ante	180
neck	385
tail	70 m
sex	♀

No 2083 Greenturtle

R.F. Flipper	560 m
R.H. "	330 m
axilla to elbow	210 m
neck	360 m
tail	120 m entire organ 350
sex	♂
temp	78° Air 75°

Duncan

Dec 5th 1905 a.m.

Finished cleaning the three tortoises brought down yesterday the measurements were taken when the tortoises were skinned out. I am going in ~~this~~ afternoon to camp and skin tortoises.

No 2084 Land tortoise

R.F. leg 300 m — all the tortoises are very fat this
R.H leg 280 m — female had eggs in yolk & one
axilla to elbow 170 m — nearly developed note made by
neck 305 m — Stewart who skinned the tortoise
tail 80 m
sex ♀

No 2085 Land tortoise		No 2086 Land tortoise	
R.F. leg	400 m	R.F. leg	390 m
R.H "	320 m	R.H "	310 m
axilla to elbow	220 m	axilla to elbow	220 m
neck	380 m	neck	350 m
tail	95 m	tail	70 m
sex	♂	sex	♂

These tortoises all have very long necks for their size.

Dec 6 to Dec 9

Was in camp skinning and carrying tortoises. We had our camp in a valley near the top of the island just south of the large crater. The country is very rough and covered in most places with thick brush & thorn bushes. No tortoises were found in the crater but Beck

77. [illegible]

Saw the tracks of one. We found several old males which were brought down alive & which will be kept if possible. The tortoises have lots of moss in their stomachs & a kind of thick grass that looks somewhat like straw when dry. They also feed largely on the cactus. Some I was able to get the temperatures of and found them to be warm but they happened to be in the sun. Some measurements we lost from my note book getting wet so I could not read the writing. It is not the best kind of country for books or ~~tools~~ of any description. We have got about 29 tortoises on board up to date and several more tied up ashore which we are going to get next week.

Tortoise No. 2087
R.F 370 m eyes in
R.H 290 m ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
Sex ♀
tail 55 m
neck 420 m
axilla to elbow 180
Stomach grass & cactus

Tortoise No. 2088
R.F 350 m Right eye absent
R.H 315 m
Sex ♂ stomach moss
tail 60 ~~[illegible]~~
neck 405 m
axilla to elbow 175

Tortoise No 20.89
R.F 420 m
R.H 380 m
Sex ♂
tail 90 m
neck 425 m
axilla to elbow 170
temp 80° air 74° shade

Tortoise was in the sun when found

Stomach moss

2090

Measurements could not be read Sex ♂

Duncan

Tortoise no 2092
RF 310 m eggs in yolk
RH 300 m about 12
sex ♀ m large yellow ones
tail 40 m stomach cactus & moss
neck 360 m
axilla to elbow 170
temp 90° air 83°

sex ♀ sex ♀
Tortoise No. 2093 & 2094
measurements could not
be read

Tortoise No. 2095
RF 290 m eggs in yolk
RH 260 m
sex ♀ very small
tail 35 m
neck 330 m stomach moss
axilla to elbow 130 m

Tortoise 2096
no measurements taken
did not skin it. sex ♀

Tortoise 2097
RF 380 When found was eating
RH 300 moss off an old lava
neck 470 block.
tail 75
sex ♂
axilla to elbow 175
temp 80° air 78°
Stomach all moss

No 2098
no measurements. ♀

The tortoises all have very dark livers here while on Indefatigable they were all very light and fat. The Duncan tortoises are all very fat except the old males which had none at all to speak of. I have not as yet found the Tropidurus very abundant. Up to date I only have 5 or 6. I will try and get a couple of days after we get through with the tortoises to get some. I am going back the first thing Monday morning to work on tortoises again.

Dec. 10.
Sunday all hands resting.

Duncan

Dec 11th to Dec 16th inclusive

Camped in the central part of Duncan Island working on tortoises. We have been here two weeks now & probably have about 80 tortoises. They were common along the southern slopes of the island and on the western slopes were most of them were taken. All the females had eggs in yolk form & one hard shell was found. Mr. Beck found two eggs laying on the ground. We kept them to blow but they were both cracked from falling on the ground. We had a light rain all night on the 12th & the tortoises came out from the brush to the water holes and those that we found after this were mostly filled with water which seemed to be all through the body and would come out as soon as the plastron was cut into. The stomachs contained cactus grass & moss. Some of the old males taken would stretch out their necks and with mouths wide open would have somewhat of a fierce expression but made no attempt to bite me. Mr. Beck took several pictures one of an old male which was holding a small female by the hind leg. The old ones had lichen growing on their backs & at a short distance looked exactly like the lava blocks which were covered with the same thing. I had not chance to collect a series of lizards as Mr Beck would not stay another day but said I could collect some next time we called at the island. They were fairly common around the brushy portions, I have not been in the crater as yet but Mr Beck says they were not any more abundant here

snakes than elsewhere. Two or three of the party saw snakes (I believe three were seen and were dark colored). I got
geckos three geckos near the camp but these were rare & I did not have much time to look for them. I will have to spend a few days now to get things in the tortoise line fixed up. With such a grand rush they could not very well be in the best condition. The green turtles that were prepared in the pickle seem to be all right. It seems to take all the oil out if left in long enough. We expect to go to Conway Bay to-morrow and from there to Jervis & James.

Dec 17th

Sunday all hands resting

Measurements of Tortoises & turtles

No 2102 Green Turtle

R F. Flipper 525 m

R.H. " 250 m

tail 15 m Exterior organ 365 m

Sex ♂

neck From

axilla to elbow 170 m

No 2111 Sand Tortoise

R F. leg 340 m Stomach Moss

R H. leg 320 m temp. 76° Air 75° Shade

xilla to elbow 180

neck 450

tail 70

Sex ♂

No 2104

Sand Tortoise Stomach Moss

RF 380 m temp 75° Air 80°

RH —

tail 65

Neck 430

Measurements on some of the other tortoises were not taken Some were skinned when I was at work else where & some were lost from the field note book on account of rain & some from wear

Dec 18th 1905

Left Duncan Island this morning & made Jervis early in the afternoon. Worked on tortoises all day & got the mess straightened out as well as possible. Expect to get ashore to-morrow on Jervis. Gifford says he saw lots of old tortoise trails and old droppings. The Island is very steep & composed of red lava blocks the beach is all red lava sand or dust and the trees in the lagoon are visible from the ship.

Dec 19th 1905

Went ashore at Jervis. Nice sand beach with a lagoon back of it. The island is covered with red lava blocks and ashes. The highest peak is 1050 ft by B of N. I saw old tortoise trails in the ashes and one trail ran up a valley clear to the top. Saw lots of old dung that was apparently rained on as it was bleached out rather white. I saw
snake and caught one snake near the lagoon. I saw
gecko no signs of any geckos or broken egg shells. King got one small green turtle and says he saw several other very small ones scarcely a foot long. He tried to catch them but failed. He took in the net next time he went in but did not see any ~~them~~. There were several sharks close in shore probably chasing ~~them~~. He says the sea Iguanas are fairly common but small & he collected one

83. Jervis James

[illegible] small one. The Tropidurus are rather rare and very wild. They are scattered promiscuously over the island. Mr. Beck the Doctor Gifford & the Mate sailed over to James in the ships boat. Beck & the Doctor Ochsner collected a few lizards. Mr. Beck reports [illegible] seeing one snake. The Mate caught two small green turtles & reports them as very common in a lagoon on the coast about opposite Jervis.

The Captain skinned a tortoise on board today. King made the following notes. No. 2165

R.F. leg 340 Eggs in yolk
R.H. leg 320 Killed on board Dec 19, 1905
tail 40
neck 390
sex ♀

Dec 20th 1905

Went over with the Mate to a lagoon on the South side of James opposite our anchorage at Jervis.

We got four green turtles. They were plentiful here and we found them along the edges close under the mangroves feeding on the leaves & some laying still apparently sleeping. We saw no snakes in the lagoon at all like the one at Indefatigable. We saw no signs of any hawk bills since we arrived at the Islands no loggerheads either. [illegible] I went ashore for bout half an hour to try & get some lizards but only got three. Saw a few sea Iguanas on the rocks along the lagoon

Jervis
James

Mr. Beck went ashore at Jervis and found a large tortoise on the north side in a small valley. He looks to be like the South Albermarle ones. He also got a snake and a couple of lyzards. The doctor got one small snake with the longitudinal stripes.

snake
striped snake

The following measurements were taken on the Green turtle skinned to day

No "2199 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec 20th 1905

RF 320 m
RH. injured left H 230 m
neck 200 m
tail 40 m
axilla to elbow 130 m
Sex ?

Stomach Sea weed).
I was unable to asertain the sex but think it is a male. I saw no testicles but ~~saw~~ what appeard to be an undeveloped Penis.
The Right hind flipper is deformed or maybe bitten off by a shark.

expect to sail for James Bay to morrow afternoon

Dec 21st 1905

Sailed for James Bay about 11 O'Clock and dropped anchor about 5 in the after-noon. Finished skinning a turtle started yesterday and skinned one other. King got a few iguanas ashore this morning. They are all small on Jervis and rather timid so some have to be shot. The following measurements were taken of the turtles skinned).

85.

No 2201 Green turtle Killed on board Dec 20th 1905

R.F. Flipper	425m
R.H. "	300m
neck	292m
tail	55m
axilla to elbow	150m
Sex	♀

Stomach Seaweed)

No 2216 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec 21st 1905

R.F. Flipper	600 m
R.H. "	350m
neck	365m
tail	80m
axilla to elbow	225m
Sex	♀

Just laid eggs but had 5 or 6 Still in yolk form.

Dec 22nd 1905
Stayed on board allday & skinned turtles.

No 2218 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec 22nd 1905

R.F. Flipper	575 m
R.H. "	335m
tail	79m
neck	200m
axilla to elbow	170m
Sex	♀

Stomach Sea weed
Ovaries not at all developed).

No 2219 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec 22nd 1905

Stomach Seaweed)
Ovaries not at all developed)

R.F. Flipper	420m
R.H. "	275m
tail	45m
neck	200m
axilla to elbow	175m
sex	♀

No 2220 Green turtle Killed on board Dec 22nd 1905

Stomach Seaweed)
Ovaries not at all developed)

R.F. Flipper	360m
R.H. "	230m
tail	38m
neck	14m
axilla to elbow	130m
sex	♀

No. 2221 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec. 22nd 1905

Stomach Seaweed)
Ovaries not at all developed).

R.F. Flipper	400m
R.H. "	270m
tail	45m
neck	220m
axilla to elbow	170
sex	♀

Dec 23rd 1905

Skinned turtles & tortoises all day

The following notes were made.

No. 2222 Green turtle 4 Costal plates on one side 5 on other
Taken on Beach James Bay Dec 22nd Killed on board Dec 23rd/05
R.F. Flipper 580 m
R.H. " 380 m eggs in yolk
Sex ♀
tail 75 m
neck 300 m
axilla to elbow 180 m

No. 2223 Sand tortoise Killed on board Dec 23rd 1905
R.F. Flipper 300 m eggs in yolk.
R.H " 260 m
Sex ♀
neck 370 m
tail 35 m
axilla to elbow 160 m

No 2224 Sand tortoise Killed on board Dec. 23rd 1905
R.F. Flipper 300 m eggs in yolk
R.H. " 255 m
Sex ♀
neck 360 m
tail 40 m
axilla to elbow 160 m

Dec 24 & 25 No Work
Sunday & Xmas.

James

Dec. 26th 1905

Went down the coast to a place the Captain says
is marked in his epitome as Adams Cove.
Beck & Williams went inland to camp &
look for tortoise. I collected lizards in the
vicinity of the Cove as it took a good part of the
day to take the trip. The country is dry and
~~thick~~ with brush. Some of the surface is ~~a~~
smooth caked sand stone. I found the
Tropid lizards common but seemed to mostly small
I however procured 3 or four large males.
They were somewhat wild and kept well in
the brush to escape the hawks which seem to
be common everywhere. I saw no signs of
snakes geckos or saw no snakes. Hunter says He saw
one ashore at James Bay & it was dark colored.
I took the colors of two lizards a ♂? & ♀?
taken to day. No. 2226 large ♂?

Back ~~black~~ brownish with black spots extending
to the line of the light bluish color which is
underneath. Dorsal crest very prominent of a
light greenish tint and extending from the base
of the head to within a short distance from the
end of the tail. Gular region black with faint
black spots back of it. Sides of ~~head~~ neck reddish
with black spots. Underneath mouth pale red.
Black blotches in front of each shoulder.

84 James

No 2227 A Moderate Sized ♀ ?
Back brownish. Underneath pale blue. Gular region lemon with black spots. Sides of neck reddish with black blotch in front of Shoulder Dorsal crest not prominent.

The Captain Skinned a tortoise to day.
No 2225 Duncan Island. Sandtortoise ♀
Eggs in yolk.

R.F. leg 290
R.H. leg 260
tail 40
axilla to elbow 150
sex ♀
neck 340

Dec 27th 1905

Tropid.

Went ashore at James Bay to Collect lizards. Worked in ~~back of the~~ the country back of the lagoon. The place is full of trails and is fairly open for Galapagos Country. I found the lizards common through the brush and on the lava blocks. Several were about six to seven feet up in the trees probably looking for insects to eat. Some were feeding on the green leaves just sprouting. They were somewhat tame the females ~~be~~ being more active than the males. King & the Captain skinned tortises to day King made the following notes.

No 2262 Sea turtle Beach at James Bay

R.F. Flipper 480 m
R.H. " 350 m
neck 220 m
tail —
axilla to elbow 100 m
Sex ♂

No. 2263 Sand tortoise
R.F. leg 260 m Eggs in yolk
R.H. " 250 m
neck 310 m
tail 30 m
axilla to elbow —
Sex ♀

No 2264 Sand tortoise
R.F. leg 250 m Eggs in yolk
R.H. leg 245 m
neck 310 m Temp of tortoise 86° Air 75°
tail 30 m
axilla to elbow
Sex ♀

Dec 28th 1905
Stayed on board and skinned tortoise the following measurements were taken. I did not find any tortoises colder than the air.

No. 2346 Sand tortoise Duncan Island Killed on ~~bad~~ board Dec 28th 1905
R.F. leg 290 m
R.H. leg 285 m Temp. 76° Air 73°
axilla to elbow 155 m Eggs in yolk form
neck 310 m
tail 50 m
Sex ♀

No. 2347 Sand tortoise Duncan Island Killed on board Dec 28th 1905
R.F. leg 308 m
R.H. leg 298 m Temp 76° Air 73°
axilla to elbow 160 m Eggs in yolk form
neck 310 m
tail 50 m
Sex ♀

No. 2348 Sand tortoise Duncan Island Killed on board Dec 28th 1905
R.F. leg 300 m
R.H leg 290 m Temp 77° Air 73°
axilla to elbow 160 m Eggs in yolk form.
neck 315 m
tail 50 m
Sex ♀

No. 2349 Sand Tortoise Duncan Island
R.F. leg 300 m Killed on board Dec 28th 1905
R.H. leg 255 m Eggs in yolk form
axilla to elbow 165 m
neck 330 m Temp 76° Air 75°
tail 50
Sex ♀

No. 2350 Sand Tortoise Albemarle Island Killed on board Dec 28th 1905
R.F. leg 160 m
R.H. leg 150 m Ovaries not developed).
axilla to elbow 140 m
neck 290 m Temp 77° Air 75°
tail 55 m
Sex ♀

No. 2351 Sand tortoise Duncan Island Killed on board Dec 28th 1905
R.F. leg 320 m Eggs in yolk form
R H leg 300 m
axilla to elbow 160 m Temp 75° Air 75°
neck 310 m
tail 40 m
Sex ♀

No. 2352 Green Turtle James Island Killed on board Dec 28 1905
R.F. Flipper 525 m
R.H " 366 m
axilla to elbow 185 m
neck 310 m
tail 120 m entire organ 415 m
Sex ♂

93 James

Dec 29th 1905

Went ashore at James Bay and worked around the foothills for lizards found them common throughout the brushy parts. Beck got one snake. I find the female ♀ lizards most common. Quite a number were found in the trees about 3 or 4 ft from the ground probably hunting for insects. I saw three geckos and got two from under the bark of ~~the~~ a large thorn tree. Stewart dont know the names. These were the only ones seen by any of the party. King skinned turtles & tortoises. He made the following notes.

snake

gekos

No. 2364 Sea turtle Killed on board Dec 29th 1905

Eggs in yolk form

R.F. Flipper	560 m
R.H. "	385 m
Neck	280 m
tail	70 m
axillate elbow	150 m
Sex	♀

No. 2365 Sand Tortoise Killed on board Dec 29th 1905

Temp. of tortoise 74° Air 74°

Eggs in yolk form

R.F. Leg	280
R.H. "	275
tail	50
neck	315
axillate elbow	155
Sex	♀

No. 2366 Sand Tortoise Killed on board Dec 29th 1905

R.F. leg 280
R.H. " 270 Temp. of tortoise 76° Air 74°
tail 55 Eggs in yolk form.
neck 305
axilla to elbow 150
Sex ♀

Dec 30th 1905

Worked on tortoises all day. The following measurements were taken on those skinned

No. 2404 Green turtle Killed on board Dec 30th 1905
R.F. Flipper 460m Taken off the back of a female
R.H. " 345m while mating
neck 310m
axilla to elbow 170m
tail 100m entire organ 390m
Sex ♂

No 2405 Sand Tortoise Killed on board Dec 30th 1905
R.F. leg 270m Ovaries not developed
R.H. " 250m
neck 270m Temp 80° Air 76°
axilla to elbow 120m
tail 35m
Sex ♀

James

Dec 31st 1905 Sunday Nothing doing
Jan 1st 1906 New Years day " "

Jan 2nd 1906
Worked on tortoises & turtles all day.
The following measurements were taken on
a tortoise Skinned
No. 2408 Duncan Island tortoise Killed on
board Jan 2nd 1906
R.F. leg 245 m
R.H leg 230 m   Temp 78° Air 75°
neck 300 m   Eggs in yolk form.
tail 50 m
Sex ♀
axilla to elbow 110 m

Mr. Beck returned on the 29th from a trip to the interior. He reports stopping at the camp where the hunters for tortoise encamped & says there were bones scattered all over. He collected some of the best specimens which will be packed in a box & labeled. Williams says he saw an old piece of dung at the same place. No fresh signs of tortoise were seen by any of the party so far. Had a chance to-day to see how the turtles move ~~while~~ while on the beach. They raise themselves on all four flippers at once and throw the body forward [illegible] coming down with a thump. They are

James

very slow in their movements, and it seems to be somewhat of an exertion to them. But in the water they are extremely fast swimming with the forward flippers & steering with the hind ones. The turtles are common here at James Bay and we see a great many copulating. At this time the males are easily approached even if they see you and will still hang to the female if you try and pull them off. The female is entirely under water and cannot be seen. I see no nests on the beach here but the turtles are often taken there. All the females that I have got lately have the eggs in yolk form

Jan 3rd 1906

Skinned the large Jervis tortoise & worked on board
Caught a green turtle on the beach this morning
No. 2409 Sand tortoise Jervis Island Killed on board Jan 3rd 1906

R. F. leg	480 m	Very fat
R. H. leg	420 m	temp 78° air 73°
axilla to elbow	225 m	
tail	135 m	
neck	520 m	
Sex	~~♀~~ ♂	

Jan 4th 1906

Worked aboard Ship and Skinned the turtle taken yesterday

No. 2410 Green turtle Killed on board Jan 4th 1906

R.F. Flipper	480	
R.H. ~~32~~"	320	Eggs in yolk form
neck	220	& a few with Soft white Shells
tail	50	
axilla to elbow	150	
Sex	♀	

Jan 5th 1906

Sailed from James Bay this morning bound for "Acadamy" Bay. Skinned a turtle & made a Skeleton of one.

No. 2411 Green turtle James Bay Killed on board Jan 5th 1906

R.F. Flipper	500 m	Eggs in yolk form
R.H. "	380 m	
axilla to elbow	150 m	
sex	♀	
neck	215 m	
tail	50 m	

Jan 6th 1906

Still bound for Accadamy Bay light winds & Calms

Jan 7th 1906 no Change

Jan 8th 1906 "

Jan 9th 1906 "

Jan 10th 1906 "

677
500
~~245)1177~~
25)1177(4.7
100
177

Indefat

Jan 11th 1906

Were becalmed off the coast S.W. of Academy Bay and anchored with the Kedge. Beck & Hunter went ashore while I held the boat. Hunter found the skeletons of two tortoises small sized ones which appeared to have been killed by natives. Also skulls were found. ~~Als~~ Hunter got several large sea iguanas and King and I skinned one this after-noon. They were quite plentiful along the rocks at this part of the Coast. We hoisted anchor at noon & just made the anchorage at Academy Bay by dark. The following measurements were taken of the iguana skinned.

No. 2412		around body back of shoulder	410 m
R.F. leg	220 m	around middle of body	433 m
R.H. leg	315 m	around body front of hind legs	333 m
tail	677 m	Base of tail	260 m
Sex	♂	around neck	288 m
body	500	around arms	245+ m
		thigh	188 m
		R. Fore leg	155 m

Stomach contained sea weed.

Jan 12th 1905

Spent most of the day watering ship. Skinned another Sea Iguana taken yesterday & put the rest in pickle. Williams brought in a snake this afternoon

99

No. 2413 Sea Iguana

R.F. leg	180 m	around body back of shoulder	390 m
R.H. leg	242 m	around middle of body	410 m
Sex	♂	around body front of hind legs	335 m
tail	650 m	base of tail	222 m
body	500 m	around arms	250 m
		" Thigh	170 m
		" Fore leg	140 m

stomach contained sea weed.

Jan 13th 1906

Worked on tortoises all day. Beck went ashore & found one large male & a female.
The following measurements were taken of one skinned to day No. 2420 Killed on board Jan 13th 1906

R.F. leg	375 m
R.H. "	330 m
neck	400 m
tail	77 m
Sex	♀
axilla to elbow	200

temp 80°
air 77°

stomach was empty and evidently the tortoise lost lots of fat not being fed hardly at all.

Jan 14th 1906 Sunday all hands resting

Jan 15th 1906

Beck King & myself went into the interior and skinned & carried out the female tortoise found Saturday. The tortoise was very fat & the liver large & light colored). Just the opposite to those on Duncan probably on account of the food these getting more green food while the Duncan tortoises get the grass dry and lichen also. We are going in to-morrow after the large male. The following measurements were taken on the tortoise killed I cant say they are very accurate as it is a difficult proposition to take them

No 2421

Killed Jan 15th 1906

R.F	310 m
R.H	290 m
axilla to elbow	180 m
sex	♀
tail	50 m
neck	330 m
temp	89°
Air	94° day very hot over 100° in the shade

Very few eggs in ovaries all in yolk form.

Indefat

Jan 16th 1906

King Beck & myself went into the interior & brought out the big tortoise found on Saturday the 13th This tortoise had more fat than any male taken so far. But as a rule they don't have near as much as the females. The following measurements were taken as accurate as possible.

R.F. leg	550 m
R.H. leg	453 m
axilla to elbow	240 m
neck	540 m
tail	123 m
Sex	♂
temp	84°
Air	82°

No. 2422

Killed Jan 16th 1906

Jan 17th 1906

King Beck & myself went in again after tortoise. Found three but one got away. Skinned a small female & brought her down to the ship. We are going in after another female that is tied up. King found the big male that got away. The following notes were made on the one skinned to day

No. 2426

R.F leg	270	neck	275	stomach small
R.H "	220	axilla to elbow	150	green leaves.
Sex	♀	temp.	84°	
tail	65	Air	88°	

Indefat

Jan 18th 1906

Went in again after tortoise. Skinned & took out a male tortoise found yesterday. Beck found another female to-day and the big male that got away. We have now two females and a large male tied up. We are going in to-morrow with all hands to get the two females. The following notes were made on the tortoise skinned to-day No. 2427

R.F. leg	450 m
R.H. leg	380 m
Sex	♂
neck	440
tail	100
axilla to elbow	140
temp	84°
Air	88°

Was found eating cactus and stomach was all full and bladder full of water. Lots of Cactus Spines were stuck in the Throat. All the tortoises taken this stay here are about 3½ miles inland.

Jan 19th 1906

Went in after the two female tortoises tied up. We find the female tortoises have much larger livers than the males. One female ~~taken~~ to-day No. 2429 ♀ is about the largest female taken.

No. 2429 Killed Jan 19th 1906 eggs in yolk form

R.F. leg 440 m tail 68 m.

R.H leg 430 m neck 425

Sex ♀ axilla to elbow

Indefat

No. 2430 Killed Jan 19th 1906 ovaries not developed

R.F. leg	380
R.H. leg	370
Sex	♀
axilla to elbow	8
neck	370
tail	60

Jan 20th 1906

Went in a brought out the tortoise that escaped us on the 17th. He had travelled about 2 miles in an afternoon He was fairly fat for a male and had a stub tail from a accident probably happening) to him when small The following measurements were taken No. 2431

R.F.	475
R.H.	450
Neck	535
tail	65
axilla to elbow	230
temp	86°
air	84°
Sex	♂

Jan 21st 1906

Sunday all hands resting

Chatham

Jan 22nd
Went ashore in the morning and washed clothes and went shooting birds in the boat with Beck. We sailed for Chatam at noon time

Jan 23rd 1906
Making for Chatam light winds & rainy weather
Jan 24th /06 Reached Wreck Bay and anchored late in the after-noon

Jan 25th 1906
Went ashore for the morning pouring rain most of the time & no one did much collecting except near the beach. Found only a few geckos and tropidurus. Both have eggs in now in Jan. Have not had the good fortune to run across the Gonatodes as yet. I find ~~all the~~ the other two kinds rare. Found no geckos shedding skins like the former visit but saw several Tropidurus shedding. The weather is squally & raining most of the time and I dont know how much collecting I will be able to do.

Jan 26th 1906
Weather dried up a little and went ashore again. Too wet to do much. I found two species of Geckos tuberculosus & leei but I failed to find the Gonatodes. All the geckos were found under lava blocks in the brush &

Chatham

along the road). Found one or two to day shedding skins & they still have eggs in.

The tuberculosus are more brightly colored than P. leei having black blotches down the back seven or eight in number & almost forming bands. Tubercules very prominent like little white spots and the rest of the body liver colored with white underneath

The P. leei are flesh colored with indistinct black markings on the back and white underneath tubercles not at all prominent.

Jan 27th 1906.

Went ashore collecting and made for higher altitudes went up to about 800 ft & found everything wet & muddy with no signs of any reptiles. Worked down again during the afternoon & found a few geckos at about 600 ft. all under the bark of trees. No. 2483 was an extra large gecko & was found under the bark of the Castela a fairly large tree. This was found in an old dead one but still standing. King got several geckos lower down. I have not been able to get the Gonatodes as far as I can see so far.

Chatham

Jan 28th 1906

Sunday all hands resting

Jan 29th 1906

Went to the top of Chatam Island. Found the country differant from anything seen so far. It is just like ~~big~~ large pasture & fields of grass. The soil is damp all over & nothing was seen in the line of reptiles. The country to the East is a large plateau and seems to be wooded fairly well in some portions. There are lots of small lakes on the opposite side from our anchorage (the S.W. Side). The island is so easily accessible that it seems hardly probable their could be a tortoise left on it. The next time we stop here we will probably be able to explore the other side for a couple of days at least if the weather is good. No tropidurus were seen at all more than a mile from shore. Have been unable to find any of the Gonatodes yet. King got a few geckos during the day. They are not ~~pa~~ particularly common any place

Jan 30th 1906

Bound for Hood. The Duncan tortoises are doing well & eat a good portion of cactus. They are very slow & deliberate in their movements and take very small bites scraping the inside of the cactus off with their horny jaws. Tried some banana on the

107. Hood

little Indefatigable tortoise but it would not eat it.

Jan 31st. 1906

arrived at Hood in the after-noon. Beck went ashore and got some goats. Will probably have to go after albatross to-morrow so won't have a chance to hunt.

Feb 1st 1906

Went over to the albatross colony and kept the boat all day while Beck & party went ashore for birds. Tropid. King collected some tropidurus and reports them abundant everywhere he went. They run about without fear of the birds and are exceedingly tame sometimes running up to a person and picking up the crumbs from ones lunch. The doctor says everything is very dry even more so than the last visit here. Williams collected several geckos under lava blocks near the shore. Beck got a turtle on the beach. We saw one more on the way over to the albatross colony but did not try & catch it. I expect to get ashore tomorrow & hunt for geckos. Gifford says he secured a good picture of a large male tropidurus.

Hood

Feb 2nd 1906

tropid Went ashore collecting on Hood Island. Found the tropidurus common near the coast as usual but none to speak of ~~at all~~ near the top. The island is well dried up their only being one or two things in leaf. I examined the stomach of six males & one female tropidurus and found all of them to contain the leaves of a juicy green shrub that grows along the shore & is common on all the islands (Botanist dont know the name). Got snakes two snakes and a few geckos which seem to be quite rare. Expect to get over to Gardner to morrow. King skinned the green turtle taken yesterday.

No. 2557 Green turtle

R.F. Flipper	375 m
R.H. "	280 m
sex	♀
axilla to elbow	150 m
neck	250 m
tail	45 m

Stomach contained sea weed. Taken on the beach on the tide line

Feb 3rd 1906

Went ashore and worked on the south side of Gardner I found the geckos fairly common under the loose lava near the beach. Saw a good many tropidurus & one feeding on maggots on a dead seal and some eating flies ~~they feed the~~ but they appear to eat leaves more than anything else. Gardner is very similar

109 Hood

~~ta~~ Hood in appearance and its growth also similar but fewer cactus. The Reptiles are more common in proportion on Gardner.

Feb 4th 1906

Sunday Beck went ashore & took pictures. He brought back a snake he took near the Beach.

Feb 5th 1906

Went down the coast for Sea Iguanas. Got two sacks full & also a small green turtle. The Iguanas are now very brightly colored in green, red, & black. I suppose this is the begging of the mating Season but saw no real signs of it so far. The Iguanas are common down the coast east from our anchorage & are often seen laying close on to the rocks with their long claws and hang on ~~the~~ resisting the wash of heavy surfs that break over. I saw none feeding or swimming to day in fact you seldom see them in the water.

Feb 6 1906

Went down the coast & kept the boat for the bird men. On the last voyage down there we dug up a turtle nest. They lay their eggs about a foot under the surface & close together some touching one and other. They are like soft celluoid and easily broken with the fingers. We did not save any of these

Hood
Chatham

Feb 7th 1906

Sailed at day break for Fresh Water Bay Chatam Isla
but on account of wind & currents failed to make it
so made an anchorage East of Stephens Bay. I skinned
the small turtle taken on the 5th. Beck found a piece
of tortoise carapace the other day near the top of
Wood Island & Williams reports seeing an old
piece of dung at the same place. The following
measurements were taken on the green turtle
No 2607 Killed on board Feb 7th 1906

R.F. Flipper	350	m
R H. "	240	m
Sex	♀	
axilla to elbow	100	m
tail	33	m
neck	220	m

Stomach contained sea weed (ovaries not developed). The turtle was taken on a sand beach just at the tide line.

Feb 8th 1906

Went ashore at our present anchorage & worked up to about 1000 ft. The country is all rough lava grown thickly over with trees and shrubs. The higher portions look like good tortoise country and are more open than below. No signs were seen of any however & no bones were taken. Everything is very green & the ground has been throughly soaked by recent rains. I saw only six lizards which were all very wild probably owing to the presence of numerous cats of which we saw a great many signs

111. Chatham

I suppose the highest altitude the lizards were observed is 600 ft. I picked up the remains of a gecko egg at about 500 ft & this was the only sign observed of their presence. They appear as well as the lizards to inhabit the occupied portions by the natives where there are old roads & trails with stones scattered all around) & the cats don't wander near enough to civilization to disturb the lizards. We expect to sail for Stephens Bay in the morning.

Feb 10th 1906

Went ashore at Sappho Cove & worked inland. The country is a plateau of recent lava and covered sparingly with cactus and ~~tree~~ fairly well with trees. The lizards are very scarce as are other reptiles and it is a poor place to do much work. Beck worked in the same way & had the great fortune to run on to a tortoise. It was eating cactus (opuntia) when found. The right fore leg was missing and it seems kind of hard to tell whether it was natural or an accident. The ovaries contained eggs in yolk form. The locality where found was about four miles inland from Sappho Cove and about 300 ft elevation The following measurements were taken

L.F. 260 m
R.F missing neck 290 m
R.H. 255 m axilla to elbow 120 m
Sex ♀
tail 75 m

Chatham

Feb 11th 1906

Sunday. Played with the anchor all day hauling it up and letting it go again to amuse the fossil.

Feb 12th 1906 to Feb 14th 1906 inclusive.

Went into the interior with Beck to search for tortoise. We worked for two days & a half around the central portion of the island without finding the least sign of a living tortoise. The entire country is rough lava overgrown with brush & trees. Cactus is fairly abundant. Cereus is the most common while Opuntia is fairly common. The tortoise are found around the Opuntia if any cactus are present as the flat leaves often fall to the ground and the spines are less tough than the Cereus. We went on top of a small hill and took the following bearings for the position of the living tortoise taken.

Mt Pitt bore		N.E. 1/2 N.
Finger Pt.	"	N.W. x W.
Kicker Rock	"	W. x N.
Top of Island	"	S.W. 1/2 S.
East Rock	"	S.E. x E.

Tortoise laid about 3 miles due West of this position.

113. Chatham

We had the good fortune to run across a large cave or rather tunnel with ~~about~~ the remains of about seventeen tortoises We made our headquaters in this cave and looked over all the remains collecting the best specimens. I made measurements in all possible cases of those we could not take.

Collected a good set of bones marked O the ~~tortoise~~ Carapace ~~& plastron~~ ~~were~~ was far gone & not worth taking seeing we got good specimens. The plastron was intact. It was sunk like a male tortoise & the indentation was very prominent with a ridge on the back part like in the ♂ tortoises of Duncan Length of Plastron 610 m. Width at front curves 300 m. Greatest with of shell 570 m. Length of indentation in plastron 340 m. Width of indentation 320 m. Some of the marginal plates were loosely attached to the front of Carapace. Some old dried grass from the intestines could still be seen and several old plates of a brown color but nearly rotted away were near the remains.

Bones marked X from remains all rotted away and no measurements could be taken

Skull Marked 8 No bones or shell could be found near by.

Chatham

Collected one shell in perfect condition Carapace & plastron but no bones were found at all.

Found one old shell which measured as follows. Length of plastron 440 m. Width between front curves 230 m. Greatest ~~with~~ width of shell 410 m. Several bones near by, shoulder bones & pelvis but very soft & crumbling away.

Saw two more skeletons all crumbled away no measurements could be taken.

One shell in fairly good condition.
Greatest width of shell 523 m
" length " " 665 "
distance between front curves of plastron 270 m
" " hind " " " 310 m
Probably a ♂ indentation in plastron very prominent with a ridge on back like the ♂ Duncan tortoises.
Width of indentation 280 m
Length " " 340 m.
Skull marked ☆ belongs to this tortoise other bones bad condition.

One old carapace showed the following measurements Length of Carapace 670 m. Width between front curves of plastron 320 m. Between hind curves of plastron 400 m.

Chatham

One old piece of plastron found width between front curves. 205 mm.

Bones marked □ belong to the large Shell Collected. Shell also marked □ four marginal plates still on the front of Carapace.

One old Skeleton found the front curves of plastron measured 200 mm.

One old Skeleton found. The width between front curves of plastron measured 215 m. Greatest width of Shell 405 m

Two more Skeletons seen all crumbling away.

It appears the tortoises fell into the cave while they were probably in search of water or the brush growing around the mouth hid the hole from view and they tumbled over the Cliff. It was impossible for any to get out and consequently Starved to death. Some of the shells were lay on the back and others in a perfectly natural condition. A few lizards were seen on the trip and two geckos which I took to be leei.

Chatham

Feb 15th.

Sailed for Fresh Water Bay with head wind and current Making slow progress. Working around ship with stores etc. all day.

Feb 16th

No change. Made little progress during the night. I put the remaining Iguanas from Hood Island into formalin. King made dry skins of two the other day of the brightly colored ones to try and show the coloring during this season

No. 2631		No. 2632	
Sea Iguana		Sea Iguana	
Tail	480 m	tail	500 m
Body	310 m	Body	240 m
Right hind leg	205 m	Right hind leg	200 m
Right fore leg	160 m	Right fore leg	150 m

The doctor reported seeing about 3 Sea Iguanas in the vicinity of Finger Pt and King went down & collected one. He says this was the only one seen. It is probable the dogs have them well cleaned out. The one taken No. 2659 was a female ovaries were not developed & stomach contained sea weed length of tail 410 cm.

117. Chatham

Feb 17th to 21st 1906 inclusive

arrived ~~to~~ at Wreck Bay this morning after an attempt to reach Fresh Water Bay. Head winds and strong currents prevented us from rounding the end of Chatam so we put back to Wreck Bay. On the 20th while off the N.E. end of the island we passed a turtle which I took to be a loggerhead from its shape but I could not distinguish the plates on account of the shell being wet & dirty. This was the only specimen seen. King & I skinned the two Albermarle tortoises that we had alive on board. The following notes were made.

Tortoise No. 2661 Killed on board Feb 21st 1906

R.F. leg	350 m
R.H. leg	330 m
Sex	♀
axilla to elbow	160 m
neck	310 m
tail	45 m
temp	82°
air	83°

Very little fat left and liver very much swollen. Had a sore in the fore foot ~~that~~ that was full of yellow matter. Eggs in ovaries not developed only very few yolks present.

Tortoise No. 2662 Killed on board Feb 21st 1906

R.F. leg	370 m
R.H. leg	340 m
sex	♀
axilla to elbow	160 m
neck	325 m
tail	65 m
temp.	83°
Air	83°

Very little fat and ovaries not developed. only a few yolks present

Feb 22nd 1906

We met the schooner from Guayaquil and saw the Captain who is an Englishman. He says he has taken tortoises off of Chatam and says he eat the last one on the island some twenty years ago. He also reports having taken them off of Barrington Island about fifteen years ago but they are now extinct. None of the party saw any remains while staying there. He got tortoises from Hood some years ago probably before 1897. There was an Albermarle tortoise tied up at the wharf and the Captain says the tortoise changes his shell completely but he dont know how often. This one had a plate in the carapace loose.

Feb 23rd 1906

Went ashore collecting and got only a few lizards

Chatham

and three geckos. The grass & weeds have grown up so much since our last stop here that ~~it is~~ there is not much hunting ground for Geckos and the lizards seem to be fewer in numbers at this season. One female was obtained with large eggs. We are going to sail for Charles in the morning

Feb 24th 1906

Sailed for Hood Island Mr Beck having changed his mind. This after-noon at 4.15 Stewart sighted a sea snake. King also saw it and the boat was put out immediately but we failed to get it as it went under. King said it was about 20 inches long black on top and bright yellow belly. We had some headway on so passed it fairly quick. This is the first one seen. The boys told our navigator it had five tails & two heads - He seemed to think it was quite a fair specimen. Weather is very hot now & has been for the last few days. Light winds and strong currents make it hard to get around & we have not made much progress during the day. Barrington Chatham Hood & Charles are in sight.

Charles

Feb 25th 1906

Anchored in Comorant Bay Charles Island the wind failing we could not make Hood. Mr. Beck went ashore taking pictures. No collecting done to-day.

Feb 26th 1906

Went ashore at Comorant bay & collected four lizards. I saw seven altogether but missed three on account of defective shells. The particular spot where the lizards were taken is on a lava bed which surrounds the lagoon. No specimens were seen outside of this. They are very rare & shy going under the lava & into crevices at ones approach. Signs of Cats are seen everywhere & ~~they~~ are the principal cause for the scarcity. I was only ashore part of the ~~morning~~ day so did not hunt for any geckos. We sailed for Black Beach Road in the afternoon & arrived thereat 10.30 PM. The country is very green and trees are in blossom but everything seems to be later than Chatam. Williams reports the insects this way too. He saw several geckos this after-noon & found them more common here than any other island so far

Feb 27th 1906

Rained all morning. Worked aboard ship all day. The iron hoops on the barrels are giving trouble from rusting

121. Charles

I had to shift the contents of one barrel to day so incase it fell apart I would not have the specimens spoiled. I hope to go into camp to-morrow & possibly make the other side of the island.

Feb 28th 1906

Went into camp & help getting beef for drying. stayed in over night helping the mate & doctor. The country is well soaked with rain & everything is green and blossoming. I found one gecko at an elevation of about one thousand ft. This about the highest I have noticed them. I was unable to capture the specimen. I saw no signs of any other reptiles probably on account of the saturated condition of the soil

March 1st 1906

Hunted for cattle part of the morning & returned to the ship as word was brought to me one of the tortoises died on the 28th. Got her skinned out this afternoon. The measurements were taken when she was skinned. The captain had her nearly skinned by the time I returned.

R.F. leg.	250
R.H "	260
neck	365
tail	410
axilla to elbow	130
sex	♀ ♀

No. 2704 died on board Feb 28th/06
eggs in yolk
fairly large.
No fat whatever

Charles

March 2nd 1906

Spent the morning collecting along Black Beach Road. I found the geckos very common as usual under stones or rather large pieces of lava. They seemed to be at this time lower down in the dry country. I found them rare at 800 ft. Getting higher up now the ground is moist under the rocks so as they seem to prefer a dry country have moved down toward the beach. I found some of the females with eggs well enlarged. In the after noon I helped the Mate & Hunter bring the automobile full of fruit & meat down as we were going to sail befor supper for South Albemarle. No other reptiles of any description were seen by any of the party during their hunting trips on this part of the island. I forgot to mention that the natives on Chatham consider the gecko poisonous but as yet I have felt no ill effects from the bite. We sailed for South Albemarle at 5 O'clock. Fair wind & smooth sea

March 3rd 1906

Trying to make South Albemarle. Landed way to the ~~south~~ of the port. The navigator figuring that a current setting to the South West will offset the leeway when the vessel happened to be on the

S.E. Albemarle

Starboard tack. Went in close to shore and dropped anchor for the night.

March 4th 1906

~~Sp~~ Spent the day beating to winward and made the port by sundown. Saw about a dozen turtles during the day they all appeard to be the common green turtles and were all awake swimming to the South.

March 5th 1906

Went up the trail to the road settlement. I saw nothing but lizards and two geckos in the line of reptiles. The country is a large plane of lava covered ~~thickly~~ sparingly with Cactus & brush. The lizards are common & rather wild. In two stomachs examined I found flies & catepillars. Collected over sixty during the day. The geckos are rare & both those taken were found under the bark of old dead stumps.

March 6th 1906

Went down the coast north of the port and found nothing. The country is a desert of lava and the lizards are extremely scarce I only saw about a dozen the whole day. It was ~~[illegible]~~ a day wasted as far as enlarging the collection was concerned but I at least found what the country

Villamil

was like.

March 7th 1906

Went up the trail toward the settlement & collected more lizards. Saw no other reptiles ~~off~~ except a gecko taken under the bark of an old stump. The geckos are rare here & seem to live under the bark of trees & in old wood rather than under stones. The weather is very hot now & has been for several days past. Hunter & Gifford went up to the settlement collecting. They report seeing hundreds of tortoise bones along the trail and at several water holes where the tortoises used to rendyvous. No live tortoises were seen below the settlement and the natives say they are all killed off there and are no longer abundant on the mountain. Mr. Beck saw four on the mountain when he went up. I asked him to let me go up this time, but he thought it was better to wait till next time & go in & camp. I want to over haul the skeletons up there for good skulls.

March 8th 1906

Stayed on board & made new pickle for

the tortoises & straightened up things in general King is helping water the ship.

March 9th 1906

Helped water the ship and went along the beach near the port collecting. I found three geckos on the beach under some old driftwood

March 10th 1906

Worked on board the ship in the morning & in the afternoon sailed down the coast toward Iguana Cove for about ten miles and anchored by 8 O'Clock

March 11th 1906
Sunday. Mr. Beck went ashore & found two tortoise. Also work done by the ships crew first Sunday we had off for some time.

March 12th 1906

Went ashore about a mile west of our anchorage to hunt for tortoise & get the two Mr. Beck ~~gotten~~ found yesterday. This portion of the coast is a large plateau very gradually rising to the mountain at Iguana Cove and to lower hills in the distance to

S. E. Albemarle

the eastward. The plateau is thickly wooded with large trees & Cactus with thick brush which is fortunatly well cut through with Cattle trails. The tortoise are rather common that is large ones the smaller ones seem to have been all killed off by the natives as there are numerous Skeletons scattered through the woods. We found one tortoise the one Beck saw on Sunday with his head stuck in the mud and laying with all legs stretched out in a mud hole. They like the shade & in the heat of the day prefer to lay in some hole or under a bush. We saw during our two days ashore about ten tortoise I think all males. They wallow in the mud like swine judging from the amount of black mud they get on them. We found one tortoise No. 2891 near a cattle trail under a bush so skinned him & brought him out part way. The day was very hot & we could not make very good time. We ran out of Water and felt anything but active. We left the tortoise on ~~the~~ a beach down the coast & made for our boat breaking through brush and mangroves every inch of the way. We reached the vessel after dark all tired out. We are going ashore in the morning when the tide is low & bring the tortoise around the beach. King is pretty well under the

127 Bull Beef

weather having ~~drunk~~ drank too much water out of a hole we met at the end of our journey. The day was too hot altogether for us to carry tortoise.

March 13th 1906

Beck & myself went ashore and carried the tortoise down the coast to our boat. The tide was very low & we took him right around the beach. A green turtle came up on the beach at night & made a nest under the tortoise shell filling it up with sand. We saw one turtle on the beach making for the water. They generally come up at night to lay their eggs and as a rule leave before daylight. We went inland again from the boat to get another tortoise. We found one late in the afternoon and took the heavy meat off & rushed him out to the coast getting there just before dark. The following measurements were taken of this tortoise No. 2890

(Coffee [illegible]) Bull Beef anchorage		Tortoise No. 2891 (Coffee killed Mch 12 1906)	
R.F	420 m	R.F	
R.H	370 m	R.H	
tail	90 m	tail	
axilla to elbow	200 m	axilla to elbow	
neck	400 m	neck	
sex	♂	sex	♂

Temp. of tortoise 90° Air 105°

We noticed on some of the cattle trails that excrement from the tortoises. They had eaten the fruit of a large tree which is abundant everywhere and it passed through the intestines whole without being chewed or disfigured in any way. The fruit is shaped like an apple and is about an inch high & and inch across. (The botanist don't know the name)

March 14th 1906

Sailed down the coast toward the high mountain at Iguana Cove and anchored at evening about 6 or 8 miles east of it. Finished skinning a tortoise we brought out yesterday. Plenty of sea turtles are seen all along the coast swimming around & feeding in the surf. Lots of them keep right in the break of the waves and float through like a seal. They are specially abundant along this part of the coast and more so than any other island so far visited.

March 15th 1906

Vicinity of Cape Rose

Went ashore about 2 miles west of our anchorage at a small cove on the coast. We got into a fine tortoise country where the natives had been killing off the tortoises some years ago. It was a small plateau

129. Cape Rose

well cut up with cattle trails and having Cactus abundant (opuntia). There was also an abundance of trees producing a fruit that looks like an apple only small. It appears to have somewhat of a poisonous nature and goes through the tortoise like a physic. The tortoises taken were full of this fruit and the intestines were much swollen & very thin almost like membrane. They appear to prefer this food to Cactus as there was an abundance of it all around. The only change noted from the fruit that passed through the tortoise was the change in color having faded from green to a light yellow. The tortoises taken at this particular place seem to be much flatter than any taken so far & the shell very light for the size. The following measurements were taken of the tortoises skinned so far.

No. 2892

R.F. leg 420 m

R.H. leg 410 m

Sex ♂

tail 100 m

neck 430 m

axillato elbow

temp 80°

air 86°

March 15th 1906

Intestines full of fruit described and swollen so to be as thin as membrane. Liver looked enlarged & inflamed.

Vicinity of Cape Rose

No. 2893 Killed on board March 16th 1906

R.F. leg 420 m

R.H. leg 365 m Condition same as No. 2892

sex ♂

tail 105 m Vicinity of Cape Rose

neck 400 m

axilla to elbow 200 m

temp 78°

Air 81°

No. 2894 Killed on board March 16th 1906

R.F. leg 445 m

R.H. leg 370 m Condition same as No. 2892

sex ♂

tail 80 m Vicinity of Cape Rose

neck 395 m

axilla to elbow 200 m

temp 78°

Air 80°

No. 2895 Killed on board March 16th 1906

R.F. leg 365 m

R.H. leg 300 m Condition same as No. 2892

sex ♂

tail 85 m Heart preserved case 13

neck 340 m

axilla to elbow 190 m Vicinity of Cape Rose

temp 79°

air 82°

131. Iguana Cove

No. 2896 Killed on board March 16th 1906

R.F. leg 350 m
R.H. leg 320 m
Sex ♀
tail 55 m
axilla to elbow 150 m
neck 395 m
temp 78°
Air 81°

(Cobos settlement) Bull Reef anchorage
Intestines with a little fruit & mostly Cactus. This tortoise was taken in a mud hole at our first tortoise hunting ground & was tied up for a day or two days.

Heart preserved Case 13

March 16th 1906

Sailing to get around to Iguana Cove. Busy all day skinning tortoise all hands helping in the morning. Hardly any wind and we are drifting with the current. We are nearly abeam of the mountain near the cove. It rises very abruptly and seems to be well covered with brush. Several black lava flows can be seen & the plateau to the eastward is all new lava.

March 17th 1906

Anchored at noon time in Iguana Cove. It is a very bad anchorage deep water & heavy swells with not much room for the ship to swing. The coast is heavily wooded with brush & trees similar to Cocos Island and is very abrubpt with many steep cliffs visible

Iguana Cove

on the mountain sides. Beck, King, Williams & myself went down the coast to the Southward to hunt for tortoise. We pulled down about two miles & landed on a rock beach. The country was full of thick brush & the tortoise trails went along underneath so one had to go on hands & knees quite often. The place we hunted was a small flat and cactus was fairly abundant together with tall grass. We found three tortoises all males. We drove two down to the beach as they were only about 75 or 100 yds. from the shore. They were too large to get in the boat, but Beck didn't seem to think so. We failed to get them in while the boat was on the beach so we towed one out and tried to get him in but as the boat was in the breakers and half full of water when we got the tortoise in the boat sunk & the tortoise floated off. Luckily King was on the beach as he can't swim. Williams struck out for the shore & Beck & I tried to turn the boat over as by this time the swells rolled her bottom up. The current was too strong for Williams to make the beach so he came back to the boat. With his assistance we righted the boat and got two oars that were stuck under the seats and Beck sculled & I pulled till

Iguana Cove

we got near the rocks and I swam ashore with the painter and pulled the boat in so Beck & Williams got ashore. We tried to pull the boat along the rocks to the beach but the swell was so heavy it smashed into a thousand pieces. All we saved was the painter & two oars. I had most of my clothes on the beach so only lost a shirt & hat. By this time it was five o'clock so we put on what clothes we had left & made back along the coast with our tortoises drifting way out to sea. Williams lost all his collecting outfit canteen etc. We had anything but a pleasant walk back I lost my shirt & the cactus spines and thorns felt anything but pleasant. We travelled on till about 8 o'clock and the boys on the ship seeing nothing of us put off in the other boat with some ropes & life preservers. We saw their light when we were on the beach & hailed them. They found we were all safe & we told them to go down to the Cove & pick us up as the surf was too high elsewhere. We got down there about the same time as the boat & got aboard all safe at 9.15. P.M. Beck says He is going to get what tortoises He can & pull out as soon as possible so I won't have any chance to get much else. Sea Iguanas are common & nearly all are large but I saw none any larger than the ones

Iguana Cove

taken on Indefatigable. None of the boys saw any lizards & Williams saw no geckos under stones. All hands are anxious to leave as soon as possible. and I won't shed any tears myself.

March 18th 1906. Sunday.

Still anchored at the Cove. We sighted the two tortoises drifting down the coast and put out the boat & rescued both of them. One was badly battered up and had evidently been knocked up against the rocks by the surf. We also picked of several pieces of our Skiff. It was broken into fragments. The tortoises had been in the water about 18 hours & seemed none the worse for it. They would oscaisionally stick their heads out of water and look around but they floated along like a cork nearly all the carapace out of water. We still keep on the lookout for wreckage & expect to go back to the same place tomorrow for the other tortoise and more if we can find them.

Iguana Cove

March 19th 1906

Went down the coast to the place we lost the boat. We found three tortoises altogether. They came down to the cactus trees about 50 or 75 yards from the bluffs & work around in the flat country near the coast. Beck took two pictures of tortoise No. 2903

We brought all the tortoises on board alive so far but I think we will have to skin a large one tomorrow & put two into the sea over the cliff & tow them to the ship - King did not care to go down today as Saturdays experience scared him out so he went ashore at Iguana Cove to hunt for tortoise. He failed to find any signs whatever. He collected two tropidurus and reports them very scarce. I did not see any down at the tortoise place. No one of the party saw any geckos and I asked Williams & the Doctor to be on the lookout. Doctor says it is bad country for them. Sea Iguanas are common but I wont have time to get any as the tortoises occupy all my time & Mr. Beck as well as the rest of us want to get out of here. Hunter says he saw an old watering place about 700 ft up the mountain but the grass had grown over all the trails & there were no fresh signs of tortoise anywhere We noticed to say that the tortoises taken had

Iguana Cove

numerous ticks stuck on the cracks between the plastron plates & drew the blood from the tortoise. snakes No snakes were seen so far by any of the party on Albermarle.

March 20th 1906

Went down the coast to get the tortoises tied up. We put them all off into the sea and towed them to the ship. Two of them were badly battered up by the surf. We lowered them over the cliffs with ropes & let them drift out to the boat. Beck took several pictures of the operation. It took us about the whole day to get this done. We collected two Iguanas on the way back to the boat. They appear to be the same as the others but average larger and are not so bright as those seen on the last visit to Hood. One of the tortoises that came floating by on Sunday morning died on the night of the 19th & King measured & skinned him to day.

Tortoise No. 2900 Iguana Cove died on board March 19th 1906 from injuries received in the surf to the vessel.

R. F. leg 560 m neck 650

R. H. leg 530 m axillate elbow 315 m

Sex ♂

tail 100 m Stomach Cactus & grass

137. Iguana Cove

Williams got a gecko to day under a rock near the Cove. He reports them ~~very~~ rare. He aslo got one lizard. I only saw one at the place we were hunting but failed to get it. They are not at all common here. It seems to be a little too tropical and wet. All those taken were near the beach. We expect to sail to morrow as the place is rather dangerous to anchor & all hands will feel safer out of here

March 21st 1906

Worked on Board all day. Skinned two tortoises that died from injuries received in collecting them. Some of the boys went ashore in the morning & Doctor & Williams collecting some material for me. Williams reports the lizards scarce & wild. Those seen were all on the rocks by the coast. Gecko eggs are common under the stones & he collected a few also some geckos they are not very common as far as he observed. They were all taken under stones. We sailed for Narborough at 10.30 a.m.

The following measurements were taken of the two tortoises skinned to-day.

Iguana Cove
Narborough

Iguana Cove

Tortoise No. 2902 died on board March 20th 1906 from injuries received in collecting

R.F. leg 450 m
R.H. " 370 m
Sex ♂
tail 90 m
neck 475 m
axilla to elbow 270 m

Stomach contained grass, Cactus, & fruit from the trees mention'd before.

Iguana Cove

Tortoise No. 2903 died on board March 21st 1906 from injuries received in collecting.

R.F. leg 435
R.H. leg 400
Sex ♂
tail 145
neck 470
axilla to elbow 290

Stomach contained grass & cactus.

Mr. Beck went ashore this morning & collected some of the large Iguanas which I put in formalin to day. They seem to be fairly wild & he had to shoot them.

March 22nd 1906

Sailing for an anchorge at Narborough. Mr. Beck went ashore for a while on the coast near ~~Tagus Cove Albemarle Island~~ mangrove Pt and hunted for cormorants. King and stuffed & skinned

Narborough

tortoises. Williams got two lizards on Narborough. He reports them common near the shore. The island appears as one large cone of black lava with a few patches of green on the sides. The top is above the clouds and no vegetation is seen to any extent as far up as you can see. The wind hauled ahead in the early after-noon & we put into Tagus Cove and anchored. The country around our anchorage is fairly barren & the mountain is above the clouds and is some distance inland. The following measurements were taken of the tortoise skinned today.

Iguana Cove

Tortoise No 2924 Killed on board March 22nd/06

R.F. leg	430 M
R.H. "	340 M
Sex	♂
tail	100 M
neck	450 M
axilla to elbow	240 M

Stomach contained cactus & grass.

I found today some of the tortoises were very oily and the plates are loose on some. The pickle does not effect the ones that are extremely fat.

Tagus Cove

March 23rd 1906

Anchored at ~~Iguana~~ Tagus Cove. Mr. Beck & King went ashore to hunt for tortoise. Beck found two & skinned one out & brought it on board this evening. He also reports seeing about 6 land iguanas & collected one. They are extremely wild and he says we can get a day to ~~hunt~~ hunt them with guns. He noticed one very large bright colored male. The one taken was a female with a stub tail. It was in the act of shedding the skin. King says the country is very open and lizards are wild and not very common. Williams says he saw no geckos while hunting for beetles under stones. I was working aboard all day cleaning out the hold & working on tortoises. I will go ~~into~~ in to-morrow & help get the other tortoise out. The tortoise taken to day was a male. No measurements taken. King had no ruler.

March 24th 1906

Went in with King to get the tortoise Mr. Beck found yesterday. The country in the vicinity of the Cove is somewhat barren and several fresh flows can be seen on the hill

Tagus

Sides and with valleys that have no vegetation whatever. They place we saw the signs of tortoise was a valley about a mile from the shore. Most of it was grown over with brush ~~though~~ but it was only thick in places. We saw several old skeletons the bones crumbled into dust. There were no fresh signs of tortoise besides the two found. The one we got to day was at the far end of the valley right on the edge of a barren lava flow. It is in this spot we also saw the land iguanas. I only saw one to day and they are so wild it will be difficult to get them. They are also rare probably only six or eight left in the colony. Judging from the number of holes you might safely say there was a thousand in the colony at one time. These survivors keep well in the brush and once they start running dont stop till they get in a hole. I hope to have a chance to try & shoot some. The tropidurus are rare I only saw three or four during the day and owing to the open country are wild. No geckos were seen as yet and no snakes. Mr. Beck went hunting for more tortoise while King and I got the other out & found a large male directly opposite the cove & at the foot of the mountain. I suppose we will go in for him to-morrow. The following measurements were taken of the one collected yesterday.

Tagus

Tortoise No. 2929 Tagus Cove March 24th 1906

R.F. leg	460 m
R.H. leg	430 m
Sex	♂
tail	127 m
neck	490 m
axilla to elbow	240
temp	86°
Air	84°

Stomach contained grass. I found the temp warmer than the air and the tortoise was in the shade all the time. Experienced difficulty in pulled the head through & and to slit the neck.

March 25th to 31st inclusive.

Worked on tortoises up the mountain all week. We found no fresh trails in the valley so worked up the mountain which presents a similar appearance as regards growth trees etc. There are two large lava flows coming down the mountain sides with green patches on them and some of these were well cut up with tortoise trails. The tortoises work all through the brush on the mountain side & it cannot be said that they are rare but it is so much work to get them people report them scarce. The females however seem to be rare as none have been seen so far. They are small and more fat than the males and have probably been killed by oil hunters when they came down into the valley.

Tagus—

all of the tortoises we have taken were all heading up the mountain. At Tagus & Iguana Cove I noticed the tortoises were covered with ticks all over the skin & the cracks of the plates on the plastron. The Cactus is somewhat scarce here compared to other places & the chief part of the tortoises diet is a coarse grass common on the hills and in the valleys. The tortoise seem to be of a uniform size here & thin shells. We found one No 2920 in fighting trim and raised considerable commotion while being cut open frothing at the mouth and biting like a good fellow. The lizards are found up to the rim of the crater and are fairly common on the lava flow going up the mountain. Gifford collected one about 2000 ft. King & I got two near the coast. Geckos are rare according to Williams he collected three so far. Mr Beck found a few more land iguanas at the end of a valley running along the foot hills. He intends to go over to Narborough Monday to look for tortoise. We have got two more to carry out here.

Tortoise No. 2920

C.F. 465 mm	neck 490		Stomach contained
C.H. 430 mm	axilla to elbow 260		Cactus & grass
Sex ♂	temp 86°		Tortoise laying in shade
tail 115	Air 88°	Shade	of a bush

Tagus

Tortoise No. 2934 March 26th 1906
Found on the mountain side about 1500 ft. Sex ♂
No measurements taken

Tortoise No. 2935.
Taken at Iguana Cove March 19th 1906. died on board March 29th 1906. Skinned by Mate & Captain no measurements taken. Sex ♂

Tortoise No. 2936 March 27th 1906
Tortoise found ~~[illegible]~~ at Tagus Cove. Elevation about 1800 ft no measurements taken. Sex ♂

Tortoise No. 2937 March 27th 1906
Tortoise found at Tagus Cove. Elevation about 1400 ft no measurements taken Sex ♂

March 29th Mr. Beck found two small tortoises which were taken on board alive. They were both taken at the foot of the mountain.

Tortoise No. 2938 March 28th 1906
Tagus Cove. Elevation about 1800 ft. Sex ♂
No measurements Taken

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Tortoise No. 2939 March 30th 1906

Taken on Side of Mountain at Tagus Cove.

R.F. leg 330 m
R.H leg 240 m
Stomach contained grass
sex ♂
tail 95 m
neck 450 m
axilla to elbow 270 m

Tortoise No. 2940 March 31st 1906

R.F. leg 430
R.H. " 400
Stomach contained grass
sex ♂
Tagus Cove
tail 141 ?
neck 510 m
axilla to elbow 260 m

Tortoise No 2941 March 31st 1906

Taken on mountain side Tagus Cove
no measurements taken

No. 2942 April 3rd 1906 Mountain side Tagus Cove

R.F. leg 460
Temp 80°
Tortoise tied up for a couple of days.
R.H. leg 430
Air 76°
sex ♂
tail 95 m
Stomach contained grass
neck 520 m
axilla to elbow 25.

Tagus
Narborough

April 1st Sunday. All hands resting

April 2nd
Worked on board during the morning with tortoises ect. Mr. Beck went over to Marlborough to hunt for tortoise. King & I went up to camp this after-noon to carry out a tortoise we had tied up on the mountain.

April 3rd 1906
Skinned out the tortoise and carried him out a good days work.

April 4th 1906.

King & I went into the foot of the mountain to find a tortoise Beck said he tied up but after hunting all day failed to find it. We obtained a good view of the north side of the mountain and it appears to be all fresh ~~north~~ lava and very few patches of vegetation. The whole country to the north is fresh lava. Cape Berkeley is plainly visible and appears to be very high and steep. The Mt. at Banks Bay is also visible but the vegetation and character of the country cannot be seen. We collected a few lizards to day they

147. Tagus

are not particularly common & a little wild. I found no geckos so far not have I seen any snakes. None of the rest of the party have seen any either. King and I expect to go in and see if we can get some iguanas to-morrow

Snakes

April 5th 1906

King & myself went up a valley along the foot hills east of the Cove to look for iguanas. Went to the far end of the valley on to the open lava. The iguanas have all taken to the piles of lava now and rarely get far away. They have left their holes altogether as the earth is so soft and they could easily be dug out by the dogs. The day was partly cloudy and maybe not particularly good for hunting. We saw some very fresh dung and several tracks but were not fortunate enough to get any iguanas. We however collected some tropidurus and sea iguanas at the watering place where they are common on the rocks and can be seen feeding on the sea weed at low tide. They eat with the sides of their mouths very much like a dog would pick a bone. They always seem to have the intestines full of green sea weed.

Tagus
Narborough

We preserved them in formalin. One was kept for the skull. No. 2981
R.F. leg 138 M tail 470 body 332
R.H. leg 202 M Sex ♀
Stomach full of green sea weed
ovaries not developed.

April 6th/1906
Worked on tortoises and iguanas on board ship. Beck returned from Narborough today with one tortoise No. 3021 Hunter says he found it about 1200 ft up the mountain from Mangrove Pt. No other signs of tortoise were reported. This tortoise is a ♂ the shell is thin and very saddle shaped. Hunter describes the country as very barren to 1000 ft up and is fresh black lava and numerous cinder cones. Sea iguanas are very numerous and smaller than other islands. The land iguanas are common and very brightly colored in yellow & red. They lived in cracks in the lava ~~holes in the~~ and did not seem to live in colonies in burrows. Hunter said he found a grasshopper in the dung of one seen on the lava. He also reports the sea iguanas as having eaten the meat of the tortoise while finishing the skinning of the bones.

Narborough
Tagus Cove

He collected a small green turtle which I hope to be able to save. They are common all along the coast. The mate collected some tropidurus. He says they are common along the coast but are rare over a hundred yards from the beach. The females are somewhat wilder than the males. One snake was seen near the camp but could not be caught. We expect to go in to-morrow & get the tortoise Beck says he tied up some time ago

April 7th 1906

Went ashore to get the tortoise Beck got several days ago. We found him a long ways up the mountain and not where Beck told us to look for it. On the way up King & I got an iguana near the foot of the mountain about opposite Tagus Cove. He was evidently a stray one as no other signs were seen so far to the north. They however do not live in colonies any longer. The one collected was a ♂. We got him out of a hole in the lava. He allowed us to approach fairly near but went good & fast when we threw rocks & chased him. Lots of loose skin was attached to the body he was

Bombs Bay

in the act of Shedding The following measurement were taken on the tortoise skined

Tortoise No. 3019 April 7th 1906
Mountain at Tagus Cove about 1000 ft
R.F leg 420 m
R.H " 370 m stomach contained grass.
Sex ♂
tail 100 m
neck 570 m
a~~x~~illa to elbow 250 m.

April 8th 1906
Sunday all hands resting.

April 9th 1906 to 16th inclusive
Prepared to go to Bombs Bay & Sailed in the boat with the mate. We had light breezes & were out all night the skiff picked us up in the morning & we towed up to the camping beach. The mountain appears ~~is~~ very much like the Tagus Cove one but has two recent lava flows ~~ru~~ running down the side. The vegetation is very dense and green the flat however at this time was getting dry and the tortoises had evidently gone up higher as we only got seven. Their trails were numerous and distinct. They fed chiefly on a coarse grass that was abundant at the foot of the mountain no cactus was found on

Banks Bay

any of the stomachs examined & not much water was found in the sack around the heart. This fluid is somewhat oily and not thin like water. The country at the foot of the mountain is brushy and some large trees quite a bit of reddish soil and some lava flows fairly well covered. The lizards were fairly common inland at this spot which is somewhat of an exception as they are generally near the coast. These the tortoises ~~and~~ sea iguanas ~~were~~ & turtles were the only reptiles seen during our stay. The turtles were common along the beaches everywhere along the coast. Those we killed to eat were all females and none had the ovaries enlarged. No males were seen. They seem to keep out to sea or in the lagoons but I never saw one on the beach. The sea iguanas were abundant along the rocks and were of medium size with the crests dirty white & the scales on the head the same color. I saw none brightly colored like those on Hood and none of the females examined had enlarged ovaries. The breeding season is possibly over as I saw a great many burrows in the sand and could find no eggs. Besides there are lots of young around now more so that I have seen before. What I took for their nests were little hollows in the sand about a foot across and six inches deep sloping into a point at the bottom

Banks Bay

Gifford took a group of them sitting on a rock sunning themselves and one picture of a head large male iguana. A picture of the mountain was also taken. I saw them in the water here more than any place else swimming across the little cove we were camped at. They swim just like our water dogs with the legs resting close into the body & twisting their tails & bodies. The head & crest to the middle of the body is visible above water. Beck and myself went up the coast about three miles to an isolated patch of brush & trees to see if their were any signs of tortoise but saw none. I should suppose the only chance of them being there would be if they happened to be along the coast during the wet season & were shut off by the recent lava as the distance to travel to the mountain would be too far. We made a stay of seven days & collected seven tortoises.

The following notes were made on the four that were skinned

OVER

Banks Bay

No. 3022 Sand Tortoise Banks Bay April 11th 1906
Taken at the foot of the mountain S.W. side
R.F. 520 M sex ♂
R.H 490 " axilla to elbow 250 M   Stomach contained
tail 180 " neck 660 M   grass.

No. 3023. Sand Tortoise Banks Bay April 12th 1906
Taken at the foot of the mountain N.W. Side
R.F. 525 M sex ♂
R.H. 450 " axilla to elbow 270 M   Stomach contained
tail. 150 " neck 665 M   grass

No. 3024 Sand Tortoise Banks Bay April 14th 1906
Taken at the foot of the mountain S.W. side
R.F 560 M sex ♂
R.H 500 " axilla to elbow 270 M   Stomach contained
tail 110 " neck 670 M   grass.

A picture was taken of this tortoise coming out from under a bush where he had been laying

No. 3025 Sand Tortoise Banks Bay April 14th 1906
taken at the foot of the mountain S.W. side
R.F. 450 M sex ♂
R.H. 400 " axilla to elbow 210 M   Stomach contained
tail 150 " neck 610 M   grass.

A Picture was taken of this tortoise near a ledge of rocks where he was found.

Large numbers of old iguana holes were seen all over the level country.

Banks Bay to Narborough

All these tortoises had longer necks in comparison than any measured so far.

One small live tortoise was taken alive on April 11th 1906 and one on the 12th

One adult female taken alive on April 13th 1906

We left here on the ~~night~~ afternoon of the 16th and got back to the ship about midnight.

April 17th 1906

Sailed for Narborough in the ships boat and arrived in a lagoon on the N.E. Coast by evening we camped on a sand bar for the night & started early in the morning for the iguana colony. The coast all along is bold and upright cliffs of black lava barren of any vegetation whatever. The whole side of the mountain is black lava with deep little ravines running down & so steep as to be almost verticle. We went along the coast to a point about S x W from Cape Berkeley and made a landing on a slope of cinders & lava over which we climbed to the top and landed on a plateau with some vegetation on it and a little soil the country being mostly broken lava of a reddish color. The plateau

Narborough I.

ran into the base of the mountain about 2½ miles. Here we found the iguanas scattered over the lava. They were wild here & had to be shot. They all were of a uniform color males & females a brick reddish body & tail underneath ~~bel~~ a light yellow and head bright yellow. A few burrows were seen but they lived mostly in holes in the lava. The stomachs of those examined all contained (Scalesia) a plant growing a couple of feet high and scattered abundantly over the surrounding country. The females taken had no enlarged ovaries & their breeding season is possibly over as I saw numerous nests in the sand near the coast although I saw no young. They seem to keep close under cover at all the places where the land iguanas were taken. The lizards are common but seem to be smaller than those on the South side. At this place too I found the females ~~the it~~ to be more wild than the males. Both the iguanas and lizards were more abundant near the coast. Beck reports the iguanas clear to the top of the mountain. The lava seems to harmonize in color with the iguanas but not the Tropidurus whose dark bodies appear quite distinct against the red ~~lava~~. Hoste says this flow is a couple of hundred years older than the lava on

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the mountain sides. I found the males & females (iguanas) about equally common. Two snakes were taken which seem to be different kinds and as far as coloring goes certainly are. The iguanas being too big to preserve in alcohol with the intestines I removed them & took the sex. The testes & ovaries are still intact in some of the specimens.

No.	3160	sex	♀	tail	440	m
"	3161	"	♀	"	433	"
"	3162	"	♂	"	522	"
"	3163	"	♂	"	430	"
"	3164	"	♀	"	482	"
"	3165	"	♂	"	490	"
"	3166	"	♂	"	503	"
"	3167	"	♀	"	450	"
"	3168	"	♂	"	505	"
"	3169	"	♀	"	507	"
"	3170	"	♀	"	438	"
"	3171	"	♀	"	270	"
"	3172	"	♂	"	370	"
"	3173	"	♀	"	491	"
"	3174	"	♀	"	445	"
"	3175	"	♀	"	507	"
"	3176	"	♀	"	510	"
"	3177	"	♀	"	410	"
"	3178	"	♀	"	355	"
"	3179	"	♀	"	498	"

157 Tagus

We returned to the camp the same day and stayed all night starting for Tagus Cove early in the morning and arrived at noon when we Sailed for Villa Mil

April 18 to 23rd inclusive 1906 ~~th~~

Trying to make Villa Mil. Weather Calm and strong currents setting us off. At present we are becalmed off Iguana Cove mountain. Working on turtles & tortoises and getting things in shape. No turtles seen since we left Tagus Cove. King & I skinned two little turtles taken at Banks Bay.

No. 3181 Green Turtle Taken at Banks Bay April 12th/06
Killed on board April 20th 1906
R.F. 350 M tail 38 M Stomach contained
R.H 220 M neck 175 M Sea weed
sex ♀ axilla to elbow 100 M Taken on beach at tide line

No. 3182 stomach contained
R.F. 325 M tail 30 M Sea weed
R.H. 200 M neck 175 M Taken on Beach at tide line
sex ♀ axilla to elbow 90 M April 12th/06
Killed on board
April 20th 1906

Banks Bay

While at Banks Bay noticed several iguanas feeding on the green sea weed that is on the rocks. They feed from the side of their mouths and move along slowly all the time never stopping in one place. They appear to have no trouble pulling the weed from the rocks their sharp teeth cutting it readily.

April 24th 1906

Light winds & calms still off the Iguana Cove mountain. Saw a green turtle this morning for the first time since we left Tagus Cove. King & I skinned one of the tortoises we had on board.

No. 3183 Sand tortoise Albemarle Island
March 15th 1906 Killed on board April 24 1906 Vicinity of Cape Rosa
R.F. 330 M neck 328 m
R.H 295 M Sex ♀
tail 45 M axilla to elbow 140

Ovaries well developed containing large yolks intestines perfectly empty but the tortoise had quite a bit of fat after being without much to eat for over a month.

Cobos Settlement (or Bull Beef)

April 25 to 27th inclusive

Drifted up the coast towards Villa Mil and on the evening of the 24th anchored off the old Cobos settlement (~~Bull f~~ Bull beef anchorage). King Beck & myself went ashore next day for a tortoise. We found them common near the coast in mud holes under the shade of the trees and the ones we found were buried in the soft black mud with just their heads and top of carapace out. It seems the natives have killed all the females off as we find nothing but males. We only stayed here for two days. Beck says we put in just to get some beef to salt. As King and I were the only ones working on tortoises we could not get more than one a day. No sea iguanas were seen along this part of the coast. The farthest ~~west~~ East we saw them was Cape Rose. Between there & Villa Mil have not noticed any. The two tortoises we took had the stomachs nearly empty and had evidently been in the mud for some time as no traces could be seen were they went in. There are mud holes & lagoons all along the coast here and cactus & grass is abundant so it makes an ideal tortoise country. The following measurements were made on those skinned

No. 3184 Sand Tortoise Albermarle Island (Old Cobos Settlement)
April 25th 1906
R.F 435 M
R.H 420 "
Sex ♂
tail 135 M
neck 495 "
axillato elbow 240M

Tortoise buried in a mud hole with head and top of Carapace exposed Stomach nearly empty but had a little cactus & grass in it.

No. 3185 Sand Tortoise Albermarle Island (Old Cobos Settlement)
April 26th 1906
R.F. 400 M
R.H 360 M
Sex ♂
tail 120 M
neck —
axillato elbow 220M

Tortoise buried in a mud hole with head & top of Carapace exposed. Stomach nearly empty contained only a little grass & cactus.

Yesterday put the sea iguanas from Narborough in alcohol. We found them common here and they would sit on the rocks in small colonies all close together and seemed to take to the water more readily than the other ones. They are jet black with whitish ~~[illegible]~~ plates on the head & a little smaller than the average sea iguana on other islands

Vilamil

April 28th 1906

Played with the anchor all day. Weather Calm and no wind. Pulled up the anchor three or four times to keep in practice. Anchored off the Coast west of Villa Mil.

April 29th 1906

Sunday all hands resting still at anchor.

April 30th 1906

Pulled up anchor with a head wind and beat upto Villa Mil arriving early in the after-noon met the Ecuadorian gunboat "Cotapoxi" ~~May 1st 1906~~ and heard of the awful Calamity that befell San Francisco. We made preporations to Sail immediatley for Chatam to try and get news.

~~Ap~~ May 1st 1906

Collected some on shore. Ship being watered and provisioned

May 2nd 1906

Still taking on water and waiting for food from the Hacienda. Collected during the day

May 3rd 1906

Ship being watered & provisioned. Set sail at noon for Chatam. Beating as usual against the wind. At sundown Brattle Island abeam vessel on the port ~~tk~~ tack heading up fairly well

May 4th to 11th inclusive

Vessel drifting way to the South. Seldom any wind and what there is extremely light. Current carried us out of sight of the islands altogether. Nothing of any note happened until to day (~~the~~ 11th) we caught a loggerhead turtle sleeping on the water. This is the first one since Cocos Island and the first seen in the Galapagos The following measurements were taken

R.F.	405 M
R.H	342 M
sex	♀
tail	50 M
neck	235 M
axilla to elbow	110 M

Stomach contained fish eggs. The intestines were filled full and ~~none~~ eggs showed any signs of digestion.

Ovaries were fairly developed contained yolks about the size of marbles.

I neglected to mention that the young of the green turtles can easily turn themselves over again when placed on their backs & are extremely quick in their movements. The one taken on the beach at Villa Mil showed this very well.

Enderby & Charles

May 12th 1906

Form F. R. 6.

KODAK EXPOSURE RECORD

Spool No. ..... Emulsion No. .....

NO.	DATE	HOUR	LIGHT	STOP	TIME	SUBJECT
1	May 12/06	Testudo porteri				
2	"		"	"	side view	
3	"	Conolophus subcristatus			"	"
4	"	"		"	Front View	
5	"	Testudo Becki			side View	
6	"	"		"	Front View	
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Taken on Board Slip

E. W. Gifford Official Photographer

Still calm & drifting around. Gifford took several pictures of the tortoises to-day

May 13th 1906

No change drifting toward Charles Island

May 14th 1906

Little breeze sprung up this morning ~~as~~ when we were near Enderby Island so we landed for an hour or so to collect. The island is part of the rim of an old crater & composed of tufa. One side is too steep to work on so we only went along the top. The only things seen in the way of reptiles were tropidurus & a gecko. The former were fairly common. The time being so limited I was not able to hunt for geckos much. We stayed on the island about an hour and sailed for Black Beach Road

Charles -

May 15 & 16th 1906

Went in camping to shoot cattle & lay in a supply of meat. Stayed in for two days and brought down a couple of loads.

May 17th 1906

Sailed for Chatam. Stopped about an hour at Cormorant Bay and I got some Cactus for the tortoises. Continued on our way at noontime

May 18th 1906

Drifting around the ocean by way of Indefatigable Duncan Brattle & Albermarle. No signs of any wind as yet. Gifford took some more tortoise pictures to day.

No 3 Small Banks Bay tortoise
" 4 Duncan Tortoise ♀ front View
" 5 " " " Side "

May 19th to 23rd 1906

Still calm & drifting around this time towards Charles and by good luck made an anchorage at Black Beach. Went ashore on the after-noon of the 23rd and collected some more geckos along the trail. Found them abundant under the

165

Charles

loose lava blocks. Collected fifty nine during the after-noon.

May 24th to 29th 1906

Still anchored at Charles in hopes of some wind. I stayed in camp during this time getting beef. Came down on the after-noon of the 29th and we hoisted anchor in a calm and are now drifting off to the South wasting valuble time

May 30th to June 1st 1906

By good luck managed to make our anchorage at black beach again after drifting around for a night and day. We dropped anchor about Sun-set. Went into camp again to get meat. We stayed inland till June the 1st waiting for some wind & expecting to sail each day.

June 2nd

Went up to the highest mountain on the island and climed to the top. I found a few geckos on the lee side of the Mt. at 1700 ft. the Mt being 1750 ft. by Bar. There were only a few stones to hunt under so did not obtain many specimens this is the highest point I have taken them so far.

Charles
at sea

and all on the north side. a long trip around the South side of the island on the 25th of ~~J~~ May showed no signs of any reptiles whatever (no geckos in a seemingly good hunting ground). a few geckos were also taken on the side of the mountain going up but there was not many places to ~~hunt~~ hunt the side near the top ~~of the m~~ being just bare grass.

June 3rd 1906 Sunday no work to day.

June 4th 1906
Went up the trail to about 600 ft and collected a few more geckos. We sailed at 2 O'Clock for Hood Island fair breeze but we have to beat to windward so are not progressing particularly fast.

June 5th to 15th inclusive 1906

Still at sea South of the group sailing around and fighting with our apology for a navigator. Light winds and strong currents × keeping us from making good time. No turtles or any signs of them since we left. All hands tired of the sea voyages we have to take. The tortoises are getting on well. The large one from Iguana Cove walks around deck a little now

At sea

and is getting somewhat at home. at noon to day we were some 90 miles south of Hood Island heading up fairly well.

June 15th to 18th inclusive 1906

Still drifting around south of the islands. Head Calm now and drifting farther south. Go out in the boat shooting birds with Beck & yesterday (June 18th/06) got a loggerhead turtle asleep on the water. One other was seen a male but we failed to get him. We are at present 175 miles south of Hood Island according to the navigator and no fair signs of getting there for several days.

The following measurements were taken of the turtle.

R.F. Flipper	425 M
R.H. "	310 M
sex	♀
tail	32 M
neck	215 M
axilla to elbow	170 M

Stomach contained fish eggs.
Ovaries very slightly developed.

Turtle had two large fish (suckers) attached to plastron and several small crabs

Color of flippers are olive and carapace light olive plastron yellowish and underneath neck and around tail yellow and pink all upper parts olive

Plates on mouth are also yellow

June 19th to 23rd inclusive 1906

Weather improving and making some progress towards Hood Island. Sighted the island on the morning of the 23rd and sailed on the wind part of the time to clear the east end of the island and nearly failed owing either to the rascality or astounding ignorance on the part of the apology of a navigator who persisted in letting the vessel run off with a strong current setting us in shore. By a streak of good luck a squall struck us helping us along to clear the point. We anchored in Gardner Bay about 2 o'clock after nearly a three weeks voyage trying to make the island. Went ashore with the doctor to get some goats to eat as we have been on starvation rations for a month and all hands feel the want of a meal fit to eat. I picked up a snake & a few lizards & find them common as usual.

snake

June 24th 1906

Sunday. Went ashore with the doctor

169 Hood

to get goats & doves to feed all hands. Something to eat is having a good effect on everybody. Picked up a couple of snakes near the beach on the way to the vessel

June 25th 1906

Went down to the albatross colony and gathered in a few sea iguanas & lizards. I find the lizards abundant everywhere & occaisionally see them on top of the large cactus trees probably in search of insects. They have few enemies hawks are not very plentiful and the only birds that seem to harm them most are the mocking birds (Nesomimus macdonaldi) which can be seen picking at their tails & breaking them off in the middle flying away with the end. Collected one snake near the beach.

June 26th 1906..

Went into the interior at the east and picked up some lizards which are abundant everywhere. We reached an elevation of about 300 ft. and in a grove of cactus trees about two miles inland from Gardners Bay ran on to a tortoise. The country here is

Hood
[illegible]

very brushy & the ground is covered with small rocks so that no trails can be seen anywhere. The tortoise was lying in the shade of a large cactus tree~~s~~ at the edge of a thick brush patch. It appears to be an adult female. No other signs were seen & it is only great luck to find one as they can not be hunted by following trails or signs as there are absolutely none to follow. ~~W. H. Ochsner.~~ I have the pleasure of crediting W. H. Ochsner as the finder of this tortoise Hood Island June 26 1906

June 27th 1906

Went in after tortoise in the same country we visited yesterday. King had the good fortune to find a tortoise this time in the thick brush near the edge of a large open area. It appears to be an adult female. Beck went over to the N.W. end of the island and says he got into good tortoise country.) He saw no signs of tortoise but found some good bones. We got a few snakes to-day, and Gifford got one on Gardner. Hope to go in again to-morrow & try the luck again

snake

Hood

June 28th 1906

Went in after tortoise again but failed to find any. We however found a very fresh sign but the brush being so thick we could not find any tortoise after a long search. Examined some fresh dung and found it contained the red ~~bark~~ off the cactus & coarse grass. They evidently feed poorly as the goats which run thick all over the island keep all the cactus eaten up as soon as it falls.

June 29th 1906

Still searching for tortoise but find no new signs. Picked up several snakes. Several have been reported by the parties ashore but not collected. They seem to be more common than during our former stop here.

June 30th 1906

Went in again for tortoise no luck. Find the lizards abundant everywhere

July 1st 1906

Sunday. Foraged for food. Goats & doves both are plentiful and we have

Hood
Chatham

had plenty to eat since we arrived here.

July 2nd 1906

Went down to the Albatross Colony and got three turtles and some Sea Iguanas. Came back to the ship early & got some Cactus for the tortoises. Beck was in after tortoise & found one small one about four miles inland from Gardner Bay. They have evidently been well cleaned out

July 3rd 1906

Sailed for Chatham and arrived late in the afternoon. Waited for the boys to bring out our mail & heard the details of the Frisco disaster.

July 4th 1906

No collecting done reading papers etc and received visitors from on shore.

July 5th 1906

Went up the road at Wreck Bay collecting

Chatham

Find the lizards rare now and most of them very small. The island is very dry now being the winter season and the natives report having no rain for some time. I hunted to day principally for geckos which I found scarce. There are ~~[illegible]~~ few birds and everything in general seems to be scarce. King skinned a turtle to-day. One taken from Hood.

No. 3629 Sea Turtle Hood Island Albatross Colony
Killed on board July 5th 1906

R.F. Flipper	400 m	
R.H. "	265 m	Stomach contained Sea weed
Sex	♀	ovaries not developed.
tail	Missing	
neck	210 m	
axilla to elbow	125 m	

No. 3628 Sea Turtle Hood Island Albatross Colony
Killed on board July 3rd 1906

R.F. Flipper	370 m	
R.H. "	250 m	Ovaries not developed
Sex	♀	stomach contained Sea weed
tail	46 m	& leaves of the green bushes
neck	180 m	along the beach
axilla to elbow	120 m	(Can't find out name)

Chatham

July 6th 1906

Went ashore up the road again but find things rare. Only obtained a few lizards & geckos. King skinned another turtle to-day.

No. 3641. | Sea Turtle Hood Island albatross along |
Killed on board July 6th 1906

R.F. Flipper	475 m.
R.H. "	330m
sex	♀
tail	50 m
neck	265 m
a+z	170 m

Stomach contained
sea weed
ovaries not developed. |

July 7th 1906

Collected geckos again found them rare. Mostly taken under bark of dead trees very few under rocks now. Went ashore in the evening with Williams collecting insects with a light & collected several geckos on the edge of the beach. They were probably hunting for the little flies & insects which were abundant. They have the color of the sand seem to be very much lighter than in the day time and are as usual very active

175

Barrington

July 9th 1906

Sailed for Barrington Island about 5. A.M and arrived at 11 A.M. Capt. Sevick of the schooner that runs between the islands informed us that thirty years ago tortoises were found scattered all over Barrington & that he had taken them off of there. He doubted very much whether ~~he~~ we would find any as he said they were all killed off long ago. We landed after dinner and proceeded on a tortoise hunt. For lack of time we could not proceed far and cover much ground but had good luck. Beck found some old bones & Mr. Nelson the mate found two old eggs on the north side of the island. He said they were near an iguana hole and had been dug out and were laying on the ground. They appear to be not more than a year old. We are going in again to-morrow Mr Nelson said he would try and find the spot again where he took the eggs and we will dig down and see if any more can be found. He was in too much of a hurry to look as it was nearly dark and he was heading for the boat a full speed. We found that some natives had been visiting the island lately

Barrington

and had cleaned out the entire iguana colony where we secured our specimens before. We saw a few however scattered around. We brought three back with us. The tropidurus are not so abundant as before — at least it seems so at first sight but we did not have much time to collect them. Mr. Beck labeled the tortoise bones as follows

B. C'. C'. Belongs to one tortoise
C'. C'. " " another

The bones taken on Hood island are in a labeled package

July 10th 1906

Made another search for tortoise but find no live ones. Beck found some more bones on the higher portions of the north end of the island. He mentions yesterday having seen a very old piece of dung. Mr. Nelson tried to find the place where he found the old eggs yesterday but failed to do so. We have come to the conclusion that the eggs are probably more than a year old and were lately dug up by iguanas and exposed to the sun. King and myself visited the valleys on the north coast but find no signs of tortoise whatever. We saw numbers of iguanas scattered all over but none in colonies. They are still plentiful on the island despite the visits of the natives. Lizards are fairly abundant, and rather wild. We saw four snakes during the day & got three. To morrow expect to sail for Academy Bay Indefatigable Island

July 11th 1906

Sailed for Academy Bay and anchored at 11 O'clock a.m. One of the old Duncan tortoises died today. He was full of sores and and had something the matter with his feet as the skin nearly fell off them. The lungs were very dry & full of hard lumps. The skull was broken and several other bones were crooked or very weak

In Defats

altogether he was in a bad state whatever was the matter.

The following measurements were taken No 3744 Sand tortoise Duncan Island Died on board July 11th 1906.

R.F. leg	400 M
R.H. leg	295 M
Sex	♂
tail	95 M
neck	415 M
axilla to elbow	190 M

July 12th 1906

Went in after a tortoise with King & Beck. We found in the same country where we had hunted before numerous trails and signs of tortoise. We found a good size male early in the morning which we skinned and brought out. The following measurements were taken

#3747

R.F. leg	520 M
R.H. leg	470 M
Sex	♂
tail	150 M
neck	560 M
axilla to elbow	285 M

Stomach contained Cactus

179

snakes We saw several snakes. Secured two. Gifford went up into the interior and reported seeing about twenty. They are quite common on this island. Capt. Sevick also reported them abundant on the trail to the old settlement. I took a tortoise out of pickle to day that was taken at South Albemarle and had been in soak for at least two months and find that some plates were a little loose and the oil and fat oozed out between the plates. This happens to a good many tortoises that are extremely fat. Sevick also reported snakes on Chatham but are very rare.

July 13th 1906

Hauled up anchor in a calm and hauled and tugged all day with no avail. We tried towing the schooner with the skiff kedging and most anything to get out of Academy Bay. Mr Beck was informed by some one that knew that we could not get out and wore everybody out with his stupidity and stubborness. We are still anchored near our former place. A Sand Iguana we had alive from Narborough

Indefat

died on board to-day and I put it in formalin with intestines intact.

July 14th 1906

Still at anchor. Weather calm waiting to sail any time we can get wind.

July 15th Sunday

No Change

July 16th 1906

Still calm and no prospect of any wind. I went over in the Large skiff with Beck and the mate to catch turtles in lagoons around Puerta de La Aguada. We found the yellow kind of turtle very common swimming around close to shore & feeding on the Mangrove Shoots. We captured eleven all told by means of a sharp hook on a long pole. Numbers of them were swimming out some distance from shore & we saw them coming up to breathe. They come to the surface every minute or so and keeping the head erect take a long breath & then go down again head fir

The following measurements were taken on those already skinned.

No. 3752 Sea Turtle (yellow bird).
Puerta de La Aguada F.T. Nelson
July 16th/06

R.F. Flipper 370 M (deformed) L.F. 505 M
R.H. " 350 M
Sex ♂
tail 80 M entire organ 340
neck 220 M
axilla to elbow 150 M
&

Stomach contained mangrove shoots.

No. 3753 Sea Turtle (yellow bird)
Puerta de la aguada F.T. Nelson July 16th 1906
R.F Flipper 500 M
R.H. " 340 M
Sex ♂
tail 120 M Entire Organ 370
neck 220 M
axilla to elbow 150 M

Killed on board July 17th 1906
Stomach mangrove shoots

[illegible]

No. 3754 Sea Turtle (yellow bind)
Puerta de la Aguada F.T. Nelson
July 16th/06
Killed on board July 17th/06

R.F. Flipper	470 M
R.H. "	357 M
Sex	♀
tail	55 M
neck	200 M
axilla to elbow	145 M

Stomach contained Mangrove Shoots
Ovaries not developed

No 3755 Sea Turtle (yellow bind)
Puerta de la Aguada F.T. Nelson July 16th 1906
Killed on board July 17th 1906

R.F. Flipper	480 M
R.H. "	300 M
Sex	♀
tail	42 M
neck	200 M
axilla to elbow	120 M

Stomach contained Mangrove Shoots
Ovaries not developed.

July 17th 1906
Still Calm. Skinned turtles all day. Made preparation to go with the Mate to Albemarle in the Ship's boat. Foraging for food

Indefat Albemarle Brattle

July 18th 1906

Still at Academy Bay light winds &
not strong enough to beat out. Spent
the day bedging & skinning turtles

July 19th 1906
No Change. Skinned a turtle today.

July 20th to 23rd inclusive 1906

Breeze fresher & hoisted anchor after breakfast.
After some time beat out and sailed along
the Coast of Indefatigable towards Conway Bay.
The mate & myself left the vessel down the
Coast & headed for Albemarle. We were
bound for Villa Mil in the ships boat after
Atoyas. We made fine time and arrived
off the port about 8.30. P.M. We had to anchor
outside being too dark to find the entrance
into the lagoon. We left again Sunday after-noon
and anchored off Brattle for the night. Sailed
again next morning and got to the
ship at 10.30. P.M. She was then anchored
at a little Cove near Conway Bay where the
trail that led up to the old settlement
commenced. King prepared turtles during
my absence.

No. 3756 Sea Turtle (yellow-bird
Puerta de la aguada F. T. Nelson July 16th '06
Killed on board July 18th 1906

R.F. Flipper 500 M
R.H. " 380 M
Sex ♂
tail 110 M entire organ 190 M
neck 230 M
axilla to elbow 140 M

Stomach contained mangrove shoots.

No. 3760 Sea Turtle (yellow-bird)
Puerta de la Aguada F.T. Nelson July 16th 1906
Killed on board July 19th 1906

R.F. Flipper 475 M
R.H. " 360 M
sex ♂
tail 110 M entire organ 390 M
neck 220 M
axilla to elbow 140 M

Stomach Contained Mangrove Shoots

No. 3762 Sea Turtle (yellow-bird)
Puerta de la aguada F.T. Nelson July 16th 1906
Killed on board July 20th 1906

R.F. Flipper 540 M
R.H. " 380 M
Sex ♀
tail 65 M
neck 390 M
axilla to elbow 200 M

Ovaries not developed.
Stomach mangrove shoots.

No. 3763 Sea Turtle (yellow kind)
Puerta de la Aguada F.T. Nelson July 16th 1906
R.F. Flipper 505 M Killed on board July 21st 1906
R.H. " 350 M
Sex ♀ Ovaries not developed
tail 52 M
neck
axilla to elbow

No. 3764 Sea Turtle (yellow kind)
F.T. Nelson July 16th 1906
R.F. Flipper Killed on board July 21st 1906
R.H. " 320 M
Sex ♀ Ovaries not developed
tail 40 M
neck
axilla to elbow

No. 3765 Sea Turtle (yellow Kind)
Beach near Conway Bay F.T. Nelson July 24th 1906
R.F. Flipper 450 M Killed on board July 25th 1906
R.H. " 330 M
Sex ♀
tail 40 M Part missing
neck 270 M Ovaries not developed
axilla to elbow 160 M

Indefat

July 24th 1906

Went ashore for a couple of hours in the morning & got a mess of doves for food. The country here is covered with dry grass and small trees. I saw no reptiles of any description. Williams reports seeing lizards up on the trail and said they were small & very wild. This may be probably to the abundance of hawks around the vicinity. We sailed for Daphne Island about 9 O'clock and stopped at a beach near Conway Bay on the way & got some turtles. The wind failed us in the after noon we couldn't make Daphne so anchored near the lagoon on north Indefatigable Island where we got the turtles before.

July 25th 1906

Went ashore on Indefatigable and hunted for lizards. The country here consists of rough lava beds and scattered cactus & small trees. I found the lizards extremely scarce and it does not pay to hunt here at all. We sailed for South Seymour in the after noon and anchored there about five O'clock. I went ashore & got some goats returning at six O'clock

187 Indefat. S. Seymour

doctor & Hunter went into the lagoon on Indefatigable & reports turtles common but were not mating like they were on our former visits. Expect to go ashore for iguanas in the morning.

July 26th 1906

Went ashore on Seymour for iguanas Found them common the males predominating They have taken on a blackish color now and are not so brilliant as on our former visit collected about twenty for skins and made some skull specimens. King & I each saw a snake but could not get them. Lizards are fairly common but I did not have time to collect many. The tortoises we have on board are doing well. We gave them water the other day and observed them drinking. They are very slow and deliberate in their movements holding their heads at right angles with their neck they just touch the tips of their mouths to the water and take from 20 to 25 seconds between swallows. We expect to sail for James tomorrow and see what can be done in the way of tortoises. The following measurements were taken of the iguanas for skull specimens.

snake

No. 3771 Skull Specimen Seymour Land Iguana
July 26/06

R.F. leg 220 M
R.H. leg 290 M
Sex ♂
tail 570 M
body 548 M

570
548
1814
24
96
51

No. 3772 Skull specimen Seymour Land Iguana
July 26th/06

R.F. leg 205 M
R.H. leg 282 M
Sex ♂
tail 569 M
body 510 M

No. 3773 Skull Specimen Seymour Land Iguana
July 26th/06

R.F. leg 200 M
R.H. leg 575 M
Sex ♂
Tail 517 M
body 500 M

No. 3774 Skull Specimen Seymour Land Iguana
July 26th/06

R.F. leg 170 M
R.H leg 243 M
Sex ♀
⊗
tail 460 M
body —

No. 3775 Skull Specimen Seymour Land Iguana
R. F. leg 208 M July 26/06
R. H. leg 275 M
Body 465 M
tail 525 M
Sex ♂

No. 3776 Skull Specimen Seymour Land Iguana
R. F. leg 183 M July 26/06
R. H leg 265 M
Body 510 M
tail deformed 300 M
Sex ♂

No. 3777 Skull Specimen Seymour Land Iguana
R. F. leg 190 M July 26/06
R H leg 272 M
Body 505 M
tail deformed 504
Sex ♂

No. 3778 Skull Specimen Seymour Land Iguana
R. F. leg 202 M July 26/06
R. H. leg 270 M
Body 510 M
tail deformed 331 M
Sex ♂

Of the several stomachs examined they were found

James

to contain Cactus and a shrubs that ~~resemble~~ resembles the scrub oak trees.
Name (Maytenus)

July 27th 1906

Sailed from Seymour early in the morning and anchored off the coast of James Island East end near Bartholomew. The country presents a very desolate appearance all fresh lava with a few Cactus and some brush. Gifford took a picture of a land iguana on Seymour. Stewart says the plant we found the tortoises feeding on that had the apple like fruit is
MANCINELLA
Hippomane mancinella ? I intend to go in after tortoise to-morrow.

July 28th 1906

Went inland for tortoise. Followed up a valley toward Bartholomew Island and find ~~the~~ brush and cactus thicker as we got higher. I saw no fresh signs of tortoise but Beck says he saw some about three weeks old. I visited near the same locality but saw no fresh signs. Beck picked up a few old bones. I found some iguana bones in a cavity in the lava flow. Lizards are scarce inland but fairly common near the be

191 Bartholomew

The mate reports them abundant on Bartholomew Island. We expect to go in after tortoise ~~to~~ on Monday.

July 29th /06

Sunday all hands resting
Sea Turtles Skinned

No 3779 Sea turtle Beach near Conway Bay

R.F. Flipper	530 M	Killed on board July 26th 1906
R.H. "	375 M	Indefatigable Island
neck	225 M	Ovaries not developed.
tail	70 M	
Sex	♀	
axilla to elbow	170 M	

No. 3788 Sea turtle Beach near Conway Bay
Indefatigable Island

R.F. Flipper	480 M	Killed on board July 28th 1906
R.H. "	340 M	
neck	240 M	Ovaries not developed
tail	–	
Sex	♀	
axilla to elbow	165 M	

James

July 30th 1906 to Aug 4th 1906

Went in after tortoise about five miles N.W. of Sullivan Bay James Island. The country is extremely rough the worst we have encountered since we arrived in the islands. The lava flows are all comparatively recent and many places have no vegetation whatever. There is a valley opposite our anchorage which runs into the interior and is fairly thick with cactus small trees & shrubs. We went up this valley about a mile & saw our first signs of tortoise. There is no earth whatever here everything is lava and it is impossible to do any trailing. King myself & Beck looked over the surrounding country for three or four hours where we saw fresh signs but found no tortoise. I returned to the ship & Beck & King went further up to camp. I went into the camp the next day and Beck had found two large males about five miles up the valley and in better or very good tortoise country. We found plenty of earth & cactus here and everything in favor of finding tortoise. King had one of the males partly skinned so I helped him finish it and we brought it out to camp. Beck went over towards the main mountain

James

and covered lots of country finding two more males & a female. He went over the next day and skinned the female & another small one he found on the way and with the assistance of the doctor & Hunter who came in to help us carry brought them to camp. King & I took out part way the first male we skinned. The country was so rough and hard to get over that we had such sore shoulders we could not hold the tortoise up any more so had to leave him to get to the beach by dark. The rest of the party who ~~at~~ were to help us out missed us on the way so King & I had to go it alone. They found the tortoise on the trail and carried it the rest of the way reaching the beach just at dusk. These tortoise have the heaviest shell and bones of any taken. The old males were not black as Porter described them but the females seem to be quite black. They are all very fat more so than any we have yet seen. The fat is of a rich yellow color looks almost like butter. The two males taken were very unlike in shape they look like different tortoise as far as the shape of the carapace is concerned. The other two males Beck found are way over towards Jervis Island and

James

it will be impossible for us to get them out. It was something rich to get out the ones we did. No wonder people don't find tortoise on James! King got the measurements as well as possible. It is impossible to get good correct measurements as the tortoise can throw a person any direction he pleases with one of his legs. I got the ones on the second male. Beck got the females and I was not around to get any measurements.

Tortoise No. July 31st 1906 R.H. Beck
James Island about 5 miles N.W. of Sullivan Bay and 5 miles inland Elevation by Bar 650 ft

R.F. leg	450 m
R.H. "	410 m
tail	170 m
neck	530 m
Sex	♂

Stomach contained Cactus. Tortoise very fat. Shell and bones very heavy.

Tortoise No Aug 3rd 1906 R.H Beck
James Island about 5 miles N.W. of Sullivan Bay and 5 miles inland Elevation by Bar 650 ft.

R.F	520 m
R.H	460 m
tail	95 m
neck	620 m
axilla to elbow	300 m
Sex	♂

Stomach contained Cactus. Tortoise very fat. Shell fairly heavy bones very much so.

[illegible]

During my absence up up mountain one of the Hood Island tortoises died and must have been dead two or three days before I noticed it. The skin & plates all fell off and the flesh was rotten to the bones. I took the intestines out and put the tortoise in strong formalin for a skeleton specimen. The best I could do under the circumstances. I obtained a few snakes which do not seem to be very rare We ~~could~~ caught three up at the camp but the rats eat them up. Lizards are fairly common inland but I did not have the time to get any. Hunter took one snake that had swallowed a lizard whole it was not fit to preserve & I had to throw it away. We expect to go further down the coast to morrow.

Sunday Aug 5th 1906
all hands resting.
Beck found the female tortoises he skinned with large yolks but no signs of shell on the eggs as yet. We saw no signs of any nests so the breeding season has possibly commenced during June & July. No land iguanas were seen but numerous small bones were found in the crevices & lava flows. I took a couple of leg bones and vertebrae We have been unable to account for their extermination

James

Aug 6th 1906

Sailed for James Bay. Straightened up things on board. Sailing along the coast we soon lost sight of the barren lava flows & everything appeared thickly wooded. The green zone on top was plainly visible as the day was fine & clear. We passed by the cove where the tortoise hunters went in and saw good tortoise country along the hill sides. We got anchored about 3 o'Clock.

Aug 7th 1906.

Went up some distance in the interior about the beginning of the green zone 1200 ft. Collected seventeen lizards. I found them quite scarce. The mountains are covered with thick brush and vines making traveling very difficult as well as collecting. Made a search for geckos under old bark & stones but saw no signs of any. Collected a couple of snakes close to the beach on the way back to the vessel. I saw some on our last stop here. There are not turtles here at all this time where we found them common before. No tracks of any on the beach.

Aug 8th 1906

Went ashore in the lower regions around James Bay & found the lizards somewhat rarer than on our former visit. I did not notice anything of note about them except they are tamer than those in higher altitudes. I examined the stomachs of two females & found them to contain small fragments of beetle wings. Hunter reports the lizards right on top of the mountain but they are somewhat scarce. I took the coloring of a male & female in life

No. 3824 ♀

Back light bronze. Belly light bluish but not a brilliant color. Under tail & hind legs same color. Under shoulders & throat lemon brilliant) with black spots. Folds on side of neck ~~[illegible]~~ brick red. Black ante humeral spot. A row of small black spots runs along the side starting ~~behind~~ behind the front leg and ending a little forward of the hind leg. The dorsal crest in the females is not at all prominent.

No. 3820 ♂

Back brown with scattered black spots as far as hind legs. Belly under hind legs & tail dull light blue. Under shoulders brick red with small black spots. Throat black. Under front part of jaws approaches

Cowley Mt. — June

a light straw Color with a few small black Spots. Folds on neck red with large black spots. Ante humeral Spot black larger than ♀ Top of Fore legs also with black spots.

3819 ♂

~~Somewhat~~ Similar to 3820 only under shoulders straw Colored & throat not so black. Under jaws all straw color with more small black spots.

Aug 9th 1906

Sailed from James Bay for Cowley Mt. got anchored off the Mt about 6 P.M. after going through an experiance that will no doubt be well aired at the proper time.

Aug 10th 1906 & 11th 1906

Went in after tortoise. Cowley Mt on this side (the east) is a vast stretch of Pumice Stone. There is practilly no vegetation till some miles inland. It rises on a gradual slope for about 5 miles then gets quite steep at about 2000 ft. where the vegetation gets thick. Small trees covered with moss & tall

199 Crossley Mt - Albemarle

grass tramped down in most places by the mules. At about 2200 to 2500 a ~~t~~ level place surrounds the rim of the crater which rises abruptly at the inside of this plane which as about a mile & a half wide. The mules dont get into this as a tall grass, over ones head is encountered & is almost impossible to push through. We had a good look at the rim of the crater but could not get through to it. We turned back and camped near the edge of this belt for the night. We searched for tortoise next morning in the dry grass below and found signs about a month old but did not see any tortoise. The trails ran into the mule tracks & made it impossible to track them. Beck came down the cut where we were looking and ran across the tortoise a little further up the hill. He went over to the southward and found it a little better & got closer into the crater. He found the camp where the natives killed the tortoises & saw about seventy old skeletons. We saw a few to the northward. It is a capital place to use mules here & no doubt the natives cleaned the tortoise out very thoroughly. Beck skinned the tortoise out roughly & King & myself finished him Sunday. I measured the tail & leg bones which were disjointed so the measurements are not very true.

~~♀ ♂~~

Cowley Mt
Cowley Island

No 3861 Land Tortoise Cowley Mt Albemarle Island Aug 11th 1906 alt about 2000 ft.

RF	320 M	the ovaries were well developed
RH	330 M	eggs were in large yolks.
axilla to elbow	180	
tail	60 M	
sex	♀	

Lizards ~~at~~ were only seen close to the beach & ~~these~~ were very wild & scarce. King collected one on the way down. He also got a snake on the field of pumice stone about 200 ft. This is the only snake ~~old~~ taken on Albemarle so far & is different in coloring from any taken yet. Williams collected two geckos under an old piece of tortoise shell about 1400 ft. also reports seeing one at 1800 ft

make

Aug 12th 1906
Finished the tortoise Beef brought down yesterday. all hands resting.

Aug 13th 1906

Sailed for Duncan Island & Stopped at Cowley Island on the way. Cowley is a broken down crater similar to Brattle

Cowley Island — Duncan

but much smaller. We stayed there about two hours. It was early in the morning and lizards were not out. I only saw three & got one. I collected several geckos under the loose lava blocks. Saw no sea iguanas here. We beat up against the wind all day and could not make Duncan. So sailed all night

Aug 14th 1906

Got anchored off Duncan about ten A.M. Went ashore after lizards. I found them by not means abundant, if anything rather scarce. Collected on the North East slope of the island to about 500 ft. The lizards are very wild and keep close under cover. Generally found under the thorn bushes or on piles of old lava ~~where~~ which they get under on ones approach. Collected and 30 during the day. I got a snake about 400 ft. it appeared different than any taken so far. It was very well colored to prevent detection. The place it was taken was a lava block covered with silver colored lichen which matched the snake exactly. There was one reported by Mr Hunter during our last stop which he said was similar in coloring to the one taken today. Beck went in after tortoise.

Duncan

Aug 15th 1906

Went down into the large Crater at the north end of the island. I found the lizards more plentiful than else where but by no means abundant. The numerous hawks make them very wild more so than any of the tropidurus yet taken with the exception of Charles. The floor of the Crater is 450 ft above the sea level and is composed of red loam covered with large thorn bushes and old stumps. Around the edges the vegetation is thickest while the central portion is almost bare. I saw old signs of tortoise but I did not find any in the Crater itself. Lizards were the only reptiles seen. I ~~so~~ found in several stomach examined portions of beetle wings and grass hoppers. I saw several lizards chasing them and they seem to be one of the principal articles of food. Some of the males have a rich salmon color but I find little or no difference in those taken in and out of the crater although the surrounding coloring in the Crater is quite red. I saw quite a few young and presume the breeding season has not been over

203 Duncan
Villamil

very long. Beck got seven tortoises down some alive and some partly skinned. We will have to clean up the wreck to-morrow. They are still abundant on Duncan. We run across them hunting for other things than them. Former ~~collectors~~ collectors could not have covered very much country, Messrs. Webster & Harris saying they doubted if two or three yet remained on the island. Beck found one the females with large eggs & soft white shells nearly ready to lay. He brought them down & I will see if it is possible to preserve them. We expect to sail for Villa Mil early in the morning.

Aug 16th to 19th 1906

Sailed early on the morning of the 16th for Villa Mil where we arrived on the evening of the 19th after beating against the wind & strong currents for four days. Nothing of note during the voyage.

Aug 20th 1906

Sailed into Turtle Cove to an anchorage having had to anchor outside last night as we

Vilamil

arrived about dark too late to get in. Making preparations to go up the mountain to skin tortoises. A few tortoise have been brought in by the natives from along the coast towards Cape Rose but they find it too much of a job to get many having to cut trails for each tortoise brought out. We expect to stay here till Sept 5th. Have things ready to pack away now. All the tortoise are ready to stow away for good.

No. 3979 Land Tortoise James Island
July 31st 1906

R.F. leg	450 M	Very fat & very heavy
R.H. leg	410 M	Shell
tail	170 M	Taken about 6 miles inland
neck	530 M	and about 5 miles N.W. of
Sex	♂	Sullivan Bay altitude by Bar.
		650 ft.

King took measurments and says they are the best he could get. Very difficult to take them

205 Villamil

No. 3975 Sand Tortoise James Island
Aug 3rd 1906 about 6 miles inland from
anchorage which was 5 miles N.W. of
Sullivan Bay.

R.F. leg	520 M	Very fat & had
R.H. leg	460 M	~~thick~~ shell.
tail	95 M	Stomach contained
neck	620 M	Cactus
axilla to elbow	300 M	
Sex ♂		

Aug 21st 1906

Had everything ready to go up after the large tortoises on top of the mountain but could not get the mules so waited over another day.

Aug 22nd 4th 3rd 1906

Went up with our outfit to the hacienda to start up the mountain. The weather is constantly raining & foggy at this elevation (1300 ft) and the prospects of camping are not very pleasant. There is nothing visible in the way of reptiles the lizards do not seem to be much higher than 200 or 300 ft the begging of

Vilamil

the green zone. Williams found a few geckos under the bark of
about 1500 ft.

The country seems very wet for lizards just as Chatham does and I did not see any as far up as the crater but they occur in the crater itself Mr Steward reports seeing two in there. The rim of the crater is 3150 ft. at 1500 ft the grassy area commences and runs clear to the rim of the crater. We saw our first live tortoises about two miles from the top of the crater. It seems more like seeing them in a park here as they can be seen simply lying around on the grass some feeding and others sleeping. They follow the trails made by the cattle and pack mules and we often had to get off the trail to pass them by. They are by no means rare around this mountain although great inroads have been made upon them by the oil hunters. Those we saw on the way up the mountain were moderate sized females. The males being the larges were killed off first for their oil and consequently are rarer. We reached the top of the mountain about noon time and ate

Villamil

a course ~~the~~ towards a large valley to the South west of the mountain where the natives killed the large tortoises for the oil. We continued to travel through fine pasture land free from all fog and dampness as on top of the mountain the weather was perfect. On all sides of us were tortoises skeletons hundreds of them! They had all been killed by the natives with few exceptions. The wild dogs have a few to their credit & these are distinguished by the carapace & plastron being intact. The natives cut theirs open with an ax. We saw no live tortoises on this steep slope of the crater. We saw none until we reached the level valley below. This valley was visited by fog which hung over it early in the morning & lifted a little towards noon. The growth here was the same as on the mountain fine green grass and small trees. We made our camp in an old house the oil hunters used to occupy and started on our search for tortoises. We found two near the house but only moderate sized ones. We killed one to get the liver for lunch and while we were eating our native guide slipped out and cut one of the legs off for his own lunch

Vilamil

So we only saved the skull. We skinned the other one in the afternoon. We found on our return to camp the dogs had eaten what was left of our first tortoise. They even eat the shell as next moring half of it was gone. We started out next morning with two mules and guide to go along the trail where the big tortoise used to be abundant but found they had been slaughtered by the wholesale. We only saw the ordinary females & these were common. We skinned four of them and looked fairly well over a good portion of country without finding any ~~large~~ large ones. King and I skinned out three the ~~follwig~~ following day that we found near the camp and Beck & the guide went out hunting again but failed to find any large ones. The largest skeleton we saw measured seven spans. We collected a sack full of old skulls in fairly good condition. Beck decided to go back seeing we could not get what was desired so we started back Sunday with eight tortoise that we had skinned on the trip. Up the way up the mountain and about half way to the hacienda King found a large males that measured

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Six spans so we decided to come back next day and skin him. We accomplished this and got back to the hacienda by dark. This made the ninth tortoise. We found their principal food ~~consisted of~~ was the grass (Paspalum) that covered the entire country for miles around.

The following measurements were taken of these nine tortoises

No. 3982 Sand Tortoise Skull taken off tortoise killed in a valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Mt. This was the specimen our guide cut the leg off.

R.H. leg 320 M
L.F. " 345 M Aug 23rd 1906
tail 95 M
axilla to elbow 165 M

No. 3983 Sand Tortoise taken in a valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Mt Aug 23rd 1906

RF leg 360 M
RH " 290 M Temp of tortoise 80°
axilla to elbow 185 M Air 78°
neck 390 M
tail 90 M Stomach contained grass
Sex ♂

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No. 3984 Sand Tortoise Valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Mt. Aug 24th 1906

R.F. leg 300 M Temp of Tortoise 94°
R.H " 260 M air 78°
tail 45 M Ovaries large yolks
neck 350 M Stomach contained grass
Sex ♀
axilla to elbow 130 M.

This tortoise had a hole grown over in the right hind end of the carapace which our guide explained was to see whether the tortoise was good enough to kill for fat. It left a large absess in the tortoise and had anything but a pleasant odor

No. 3985 Sand Tortoise Valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Mt. Aug 24th 1906

R.F. leg 280 M temp of tortoise 76°
R.H. " 190 M air 78°
neck 310 M Ovaries large yolks
tail 55 M Stomach contained grass
sex ♀
axila to elbow 128 M

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Sand Tortoise No. 3987 Vally S.W. Side of Villa Mil Mt Aug 25, 1905?

R.F. leg	430 M		
R.H. "	400 M	Temp of tortoise	74°
Sex	♂	Air	64°
tail	100 M	Stomach contained grass	
neck	520 M		
axilla to elbow	200 M		

~~A~~ Sand Tortoise No. 3486
Vally S.W. Side of Villa Mil Mt.
Aug 24th 1906
Ovaries developed and nearly ready to lay
Sex ♀
No measurements done in Beck Style i.e. Skinned out in a rush or rather half skinned & another tortoise to the list. no measurements. He says he has no time to do first class work. He's here to get tortoises & not to clean them properly

Sand Tortoise No. 3985
Vally S.W. side of Villa Mil Mt.
Aug 25th 1906

R.F. leg	300 M	Temp of tortoise	74°
R.H. "	280 M	Air	70°
Sex	♀	Ovaries large yolks	
tail	50 M	stomach contained grass	
neck	330 M		
axilla to elbow			

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Sand Tortoise No. 3989
Valley S.W. Side of Villa Mil Mt.
Aug 25th 1906

R.F. leg	320 M	Temp of Tortoise	73°
R.H. "	280 M	air	80°
Sex	♀	Ovaries sligthly developed	
tail	60 M	Stomach contained grass	
neck	360 M		
axilla to elbow	170 M		

Sand Tortoise No. 3990
Valley S.W. Side of Villa Mil Mt
Aug 25th 1906
Sex ♀ Beck style

Sand Tortoise No. 3991 Skull
Valley S.W. Side of Villa Mil Mt
Tortoise killed by guide bor fat

Sand Tortoise No. 3992 Skull
Valley S.W. ~~Slope~~ Side of Villa Mil M
Tortoise killed by guide for fat

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No 3993 Sand Tortoise S.W. Slope of mt elevation about 2900 ft
This tortose was a very old male the plates on the side of the Carapace were loose in life and plates on top all chipped up. The fore legs were scarred up by being chewed by the dogs and he was a regular old patriarch all around.

Aug 27th 1906

R.F. leg	440 M
R.H. "	400 M
Sex	♂
tail	100
neck	500 M
axilla to elbow	240 M

Stomach contained grass

~~Sand Torts~~

Aug 31st 1906
Skinned tortoises collected by the natives and brought to the house at Villa Mil. I am not sure where the exact locality of these tortoises is. I saw some coming down off the mountain and most of them did but probably a dozen or so came from the coast. The following measurements were taken.

Vilamil

Sand Tortoise No. 3994
Collected by natives and brought to Villa Mil. Killed Aug 31st 1906
R.F. leg 300 M
R.H. " 270 M Ovaries not developed.
Sex ♀
tail 47 M
neck 315 M
axilla to elbow 135 M

Sand Tortoise No. 3995
Collected by natives and brought to Villa Mil
Killed Aug 31st 1906
R.F. leg 400 M
R.H. " 380 M
Sex ♂
tail 100 M
neck 420 M
axilla to elbow 220 M

Sand Tortoise No. 3996
Collected by natives and brought to Villa Mil
Killed Aug 31st 1906 &
R.F. leg 340 M
R.H " 280 M Eggs saved from ovaries
Sex ♀ to blow. Ten were
tail 35 M taken with hard shells.
neck 350 M
axilla to elbow 170 M The rest in yolk.

215 Vilamil

Beck & Gifford took tortoise pictures and general views around the mountain

Sept 1st 1906

Skinned two tortoises at the house & helped on board Schooner.

No. 3997 Sand Tortoise ~~Do~~ collected by natives and brought to Villa Mil.
Killed Sept 1st 1906
R.F. leg 380 M
R.H. " 310 M (Ovaries not developed)
Sex ♀
tail 50
neck 390 M
axilla to elbow 170 M

No. 3998 Sand Tortoise collected by natives & brought to Villa Mil
Killed Sept 1st 1906
Measurements not taken
Ovaries developed and nearly ready to lay.
Took the eggs out that had hard shells and will preserve them

Vilamil

Sept 2nd 1906.

Sunday. No work done

Sept 3rd 1906

Stuffed & poisoned tortoises & Skinned two at the house.

No. 3999 Sand Tortoise. Collected by natives and brought to Villa Mil.
Killed Sept 3rd 1906

R.F. leg 330 M
R.H " 225 " Air 82°
Sex ♀ Temp of tortoise 79°
tail 43 "
neck 340 "
axilla to elbow

No. 4000 Sand Tortoise. Collected by natives & brought to Villa Mil Killed Sept 3rd 1906

R.F. leg 340 M
R.H. " 330 M Air 82°
Sex ♀ Temp of Tortoise 88°
tail 55 M
neck 360 M
~~tail~~
axilla to elbow 70 M

Vilamil — Chatham

Sept 4th & 5th 1906

Watered ship and loaded on tortoises. Sailed in the afternoon of the 5th for Chatham.

Sept 6th 1906.

Sailing for Chatham. King skinned a tortoise to-day
No 4001

Fore leg	340 M	
Hind leg	320 M	Ovaries slightly developed.
tail	52 M	
sex	♀	
axilla to elbow	185	

Geckos No 4002 to 4006 were taken by Williams under the bark of large trees (divided leaf) on Albemarle vicinity of Hacienda about 1500 ft

Sept 7th 1906

Anchored at Chatham. Blew some tortoise eggs & ~~Sk~~ King skinned a tortoise.
No. 4007 Sex ♀ No measurements taken.
Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil.

Sept 8th 1906

Anchored at Chatham. Watering ship. Skinned two tortoises to-day. The large male we took off Duncan our first visit died to-day.

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No. 4009 Sand Tortoise Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil. Killed on board Sept 8th 1906

R.F. leg	330 M
R.H "	310 M
Sex	♀
tail	80 M
neck	350 M
axilla to elbow	210 M

No 4010. Sand Tortoise. Duncan Island. R.H.B died on board Sept 8th 1906

R.F leg	415 M
R H "	360 M
Sex	♂
tail	82 M
neck	492 M
axilla to elbow	220 M

1st Class measurements.

Sept 9th 1906

Sunday No work done.

Sept 10th 1906

Skinned tortoises and watered ship. We sailed in the evening for Villa Mil with his excellency the Governor of the Galapagos on board. He asked Mr. Beck to take him over on

Villamil

some of his official business and was unfortunatly not refused). The following measurements were taken on the tortoises skinned.

No. 4011 Sand Tortoise. Albemarle Island
Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil.
Killed on board Sept. 10th 1906

R.F. leg	350 M	
R.H. "	330 M	ovaries large yolks
Sex	♀	
tail	60 M	
neck	380 M	
axilla to elbow	160 M	

No. 4012 Sand Tortoise. Albemarle Island. Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil. Killed on board Sept 10th 1906

R.F. leg	290 M	
R.H. "	270 M	Eggs in hard shell and large yolks
Sex	♀	
tail	30 M	
neck	310 M	
axilla to elbow	150 M	

Sept 11th 1906.

Sailing for Villa Mil. We arrived there in the after-noon and landed the governor with the ships boat. Sailed immediatley for Tower Island.

Sept 12th 1906

On the way to Tower Island. I skinned one tortoise to-day.

No. 4013. Land Tortoise Albemarle Island Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil. Killed on board Sept 12th 1906.

R.F. leg 325 M
R.H. " 300 M
Sex ♂
tail 70 M
neck 360 M
axilla to elbow 180 M.

Sept 13th 1906

Still making for Tower. Light winds during the night and current sets us back. King skinned a tortoise to-day.

No 4014 Land Tortoise Albemarle Island. Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil Killed on board Sept 13th 1906

R.F. leg 315 M
R.H. " 280 M
Sex ♂
tail 55 M
neck 340 M
axilla to elbow

221 Tower

Sept 14th 1906

Made Tower Island by 12 O'clock noon & anchored on the north side of the island. It resembles Hood a little in appearance from a distance, low and covered with brush & Cactus. There are no beaches near our anchorage but ~~the~~ coast is steep bluffs all along and only a few places to land. Expect to go ashore to-morrow. The mate saw a few Sea iguanas to-day when he took the boat ashore. None of the party saw any reptiles except these. We skinned two tortoises to-day.

No. 4015 Sand Tortoise Albemarle Island Collected by natives vicinity of Villamil. Killed on board Sept 14th 1906.

R.F. leg	310 M
R.H. "	260 M
Sex	~~♂~~ ♀
tail	38 M
neck	320 M
axilla to elbow	

Ovaries large yolks.

Tower

No. 4016 Land Tortoise Albemarle Island. Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil. Killed on board Sept 14, 1906.

R.F. leg 290 M
R.H. " 265 M
Sex ♀
tail 50 M
neck 340 M
axilla to elbow 150 M

ovaries large yolks.

Sept 15th 1906

Went ashore in the afternoon to get a load of Cactus for the tortoises & get some Sea iguanas. Found them rather scarce on this end of the island but ~~Beck~~ saw plenty on the South side. They are all small on this island no large ones were noticed at all. The greater part of the Coast being steep bluffs they keep well up on the land and stay in the scrub cactus and rocks a few yards from the coast itself. Saw a green turtle to-day the first one for some time.

Sept 16th 1906
Sunday

Sailed for Bindloe where we found an anchorage on the north west end of the

223 Bindloe

island about 5.30 P.M. The island appears very barren & dry. The greater part seems to be black lava. The brush only extends to the beach in some places and is very thick about a mile inland. Expect to get ashore in the morning to hunt.

Sept 17th 1906

Went ashore on Bindloe. We rowed down the coast about a mile to where the brush came down to the beach and worked inland towards the rim of the crater. Near the coast ~~is bla~~ the ground is black ashes covered with low brush & a few small trees. As you work inland the brush becomes very thick and cactus appears. About one mile inland the lizards are found abundant all through the brush. They keep well under cover and rarely come into the open. The ~~numbrous~~ numerous hawks make them very wild. They are all dark in color the males being about the color of the black ashes. Some have a very prominant dorsal crest. The stomachs of several examined contained vegetable matter. Insects seem to be scarce and sprouts & green leaves which are not particularly plentiful form their principal diet. The ovaries

Abingd

of several females were well developed. King worked along the rocks near the water and found them abundant. They seem to range on the rocks along the coast and begining a mile inland begin again and go to the top. The belt near shore where the brush is not thick seems to be deserted. Sea iguanas are plentiful. Saw a turtle again to day.

Sept 18th 1906

Sailed this morning for Abingdon where we anchored at 12.30 on the South side of the island which appears to be the highest. Went ashore this afternoon. Landed on a good sand beach and worked inland about a mile. About half way up the mountain a distinct green zone is plainly visible the lower part being brown lava not very rough & covered sparingly with Cactus & trees. The lyzards are abundant in this lower portion especially near the beach which swarms with seal flies. Several stomachs examined contained these flies & leaves of a succulent plant growing on the beach. Expect to go in after tortoise to morrow

225 Abingdon

Sept 19th 1906

Went up the mountain after tortoise. We commenced to get good tortoise country at about seven or eight hundred ft the begining of the green growth. There is not much earth the ground is nearly all lava but plenty of water & cactus. The top of the mountain is covered with fog most of the time and everything is good and wet. We saw fresh signs of tortoise soon after getting into the green growth and soon found a trail we followed and saw the tortoise on top of a large rock with a few small water holes in it. It is capital country for tortoise but we did not look any further and skinned and carried out our first find. Doctor went up the mountain a little more and came upon another large male. There are trails all around the mountain side. Beck found a male on the southern slope of the mountain lower down. He also found the fresh trail of another tortoise but failed to find it as yet. We expect to go up and get the other tortoise doctor found to morrow.

Abingdon

NO. 4292

Land Tortoise Abingdon Island) Sept 19th/06

Southern Slope of Mt. about 900 ft.

R.F. leg 495 M

R.H. " 460 M

Sex ♂

tail 135 M

neck 590 M

axilla to elbow 260 M

Stomach contained Cactus. Neck measurement is not accurate but they have very long necks in comparison to the other tortoise. The head has yellow markings around the mouth. Very fat.

NO. 4020 Small Banks Bay tortoise died on board Sept 17th 1906

R.F. leg 250

R.H. " 230 M

Sex ♂

Tail 70 M

Neck 253 M

axilla to elbow 130 M

Sept 20th 1906

Spent the day getting out the other tortoise found by doctor. Saw several tracks but no new tortoise. Beck found the one he saw the track of yesterday but it is too far in to get out. Expect to get out the

227 Abingdon

one he found yesterday tomorrow.

No. 4293 Sand Tortoise Abingdon Island
Sept 20th/1906. Southern Slope about 1000 ft
in the green zone
R.F. leg 530 M
R.H. " 485 M
Sex ♂
tail 135
neck 540 M
axilla to elbow 250

Stomach contained Cactus & grass.

Sept 21st 1906

Went in after the tortoise Beck found) It was about a mile or two ~~miles~~ above the green zone on the Southern Slopes of the mountain. It is continually raining or foggy up there through the morning and clears off in the afternoon. It is capital tortoise country everything being green & plenty of water & cactus. The tortoises taken were very fat & showed the effects of good living. We saw no other signs and they are probably very rare on Abingdon. Beck found one other a male which was too far in to carry out. He also found an old shell and a few bones in a cave the tortoise probably fell into & died. We brought these down and ~~they~~ are in a ~~fair~~ fairly

Abingdon
Wenman

good state. The following measurements were taken on the tortoise skinned.

No. 4294 Land Tortoise Abingdon Island
Sept 21st 1906

R.F 510
R.H 420
Sex ♂
tail 165
neck 565
axilla to elbow 240

Very fat. Stomach contained grass & cactus. Taken in Green zone South Slope of Mt.

Sept 22nd 1906

Collected Sea Iguanas and lizards along the beach at our anchorage. Found both to be abundant. The lizards are more abundant near the beach but run to 1500 ft. Rather scarce at that height. I saw no geckos or snakes. We expect to sail in the morning for Wenman

Sept 23rd 1906

Sailed from Abingdon this morning with a fair wind to Wenman. Sunday standing watches

Sept 24th 1906

Landed on the N.E. end of Wenman Island

Wenman Culpepper

Climed up on a small plateau covered with Cactus and small trees. We only stayed a few hours and this looked to be the best collecting ground. Hunted under the loose lava and found the geckos fairly common. They were most abundant along the edge of the cliffs where the sea birds nested. They were all good syzed specimans that were full grown and these are the first ones I noticed with nails on their toes. The back is slate blue with black markings and a light stripe running from the shoulder to the middle of the back. The underneath part of body is pale lemon and the throat light flesh color. Lack of time prevented in collecting more Specimens. The elevation of this plateau was about 200 ft. I found the sea iguanas rare. They were small compared to other islands but otherwise I noticed no difference. They were taken close to the waters edge on the rim of the crater. After leaving the island we hove to and at four o'clock next morning set a course for Culpepper.

Sept 25th 1906.

Landed on the N.E. end of Culpepper on a Small Slope projecting from the upright rock

Culpepper

found the tops inaccessible. I worked along the rocks in search of iguanas and found them to be rare and much smaller than the average iguana of other islands. These were the only signs of reptiles observed. We stayed on the island a few hours and then left for Clarion.

Sept 26th to Oct 11th 1906

At sea making for Clarion. All hands are working to clear off the decks of tortoises which were piled in so that it is difficult to tend the sailing of the schooner. We ran into bad weather a few days out and had a rather miserable time of it skinning tortoises with water flying around and rolling all over. The weather cleared after four days and we cleared up quite a few tortoises. One small Tagus Cove tortoise and an old Duncan one died. The rest seem to be in good condition. We are having poor winds now and it is possible we may not be able to make Clarion. The weather continues fine and we may have the tortoises cleared out in a few days. We have to get the decks cleared before getting much farther north.

No. 4466 Sand Tortoise Tagus Cove Albemarle I.
Died on board Oct 1st 1906.
RF 160 M
RH 150 M
Sex ♂ ?
Tail 34 M
axilla to elbow
neck 180 M

No 4475 Sand Tortoise Duncan Island
Died on board Oct 4th 1906 Good measurements
R.F. 380 M
R.H. 320 M
Sex ♂
Tail 72 M
axilla to elbow 190 M
neck 410 M

Oct 11th to 20th 1906

Light winds & calms. Weather very fine. Finished skinning the tortoises on the 13th. Those we have alive on board are doing well. We are not sure of making Clarion yet. The wind is not favorable to laying up and we might have to pass it by. Nothing unusual of note. All hands tending to running of ship.

No 4506 Green Turtle Skull

Indefatigable Island (Lagoon Near Seymour Island)

R.F. Flipper	500M
R.H. "	335M
axilla to elbow	200M
tail	100M
Sex	♂

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